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ULSTER ASSUMES FULLER CONTROL IN NORTH IRELAND

Finance and Local Government Along With the Maintenance of Order Now Transferred From Imperial Parliament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday)—On Tuesday the government of Northern Ireland, which has been in existence since June last, became an executive machine and took over in reality a considerable share of the control of affairs in the six counties, with which it has been hitherto only theoretically endowed. The services transferred include finance and local government, along with the maintenance of order with the control of special constabulary and the partial control of the police.

The transfer took place under circumstances the reverse of auspicious. It synchronized with another outbreak of lawlessness and bloodshed, which has continued from Monday till today. Sectarian rioting has been perhaps the worst in the history of the city, the fighting continuing from morning till night. Ten people were killed, 60 seriously wounded, and scores less severely injured.

The attack was apparently planned to demonstrate the difficulties the Ulster Government will have to cope with. Rioting was carried out with almost unparalleled ferocity on both sides and total disregard for human life.

Ulster and the Truce

It follows closely on the discovery of a "secret" circular signed by Colonel Wickham, head of the special constabulary, having for its object the enrollment in that body of the bulk of the Ulster imperial guards, successor to the Ulster volunteer force of pre-wars days, an exclusively Protestant and anti-Sinn Fein organization.

There seems no doubt that the circular is a breach of the truce, and that Colonel Wickham will have to be disavowed by the Imperial authorities, but there is equally no doubt that his action must be approved by Sir James Craig's government, to whose service Colonel Wickham is now transferred.

The Ulster Government was not consulted in the formulation of the truce. Sinn Feiners, when it suited their purpose, have maintained that there is no truce with Ulster. They have formed new camps for the training of a republican army in the six counties, and have drilled openly and provocatively on the confines of Unionist areas. The Northern Government has had repeatedly to call for the drafting of troops into these areas.

The imperial guards, it is declared, have been organized as a measure of self-protection and leaders of the Unionist Party roundly declare that they must be incorporated with the government forces to safeguard the lives and property of the people. Thus two rival little armies are being mustered within the confines of the six counties.

Only delicate and careful handling will prevent serious trouble, and Sir Dawson Bates, Northern Minister for Home Affairs, who is no doubt as sincerely desirous of peace as any one in the distressful country, will have ample opportunity to show the stuff he is made of.

Progress of Negotiations

The progress of the Downing Street conference has not tendered to make matters easier for Sir James Craig and his Cabinet. The proposals for a settlement put forward by Mr. Lloyd George, after his prolonged negotiations with the Sinn Fein delegates, run counter to all the aspirations of Northern Ireland, The Christian Science Monitor's representative is assured. They reduce the Ulster Parliament to a subordinate position.

J. M. Andrews, Labor Minister for Northern Ireland, who was present with the Ulster Ministers during the meetings with Mr. Lloyd George, states that the proposals would prevent the North from solving education problems and labor difficulties in accordance with their own needs and wishes. They would be reduced to a position of impotence in matters of fiscal policy which would be controlled by the All-Ireland Parliament in Dublin, where they would permanently be in the minority, and they would be placed under the control of the South in all those matters now reserved to the Imperial Government, which it is proposed to transfer to the Irish Legislature.

The publication of these facts has greatly stiffened the opposition of Ulster to any further tampering with the Constitution, and has given a fillip to recruiting for the imperial guards.

There is no wish to resume hostilities with Sinn Fein, but there is a strengthened determination to submit to no dictation from that quarter. And while maintaining their position within their own borders, an appeal will be made to the Unionists of England and Scotland. They hope to split the Coalition, and, in the wreck, to bring Mr. Lloyd George and his settlement proposals to the ground.

FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH AFGHANISTAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The India Office announces that a treaty of friendship with Afghanistan was signed at Kabul, yesterday, satisfactory written assurances having been received from the Afghan Government that no Russian consulates will be permitted in Jalalabad, Ghazni and Kandahar areas.

CANADIAN PARTIES WELL REPRESENTED

Government, Liberal, Progressive and Labor Parties Have Many Nominations—Three-Cornered Contests Will Be the Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—For the 235 seats of the Dominion of Canada no less than 630 aspirants for Parliamentary honors were nominated on Tuesday, according to returns so far received. The candidates represent four distinct parties, the Government, Liberal, Progressive and Labor, while in addition there are independents of every stripe and color, the veterans being represented in various constituencies, while there are not lacking also Nationalist candidates from Quebec.

The new Progressive Party shows chief strength in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces they are but lightly represented. In Quebec they have over a score of candidates, who, however, are not organically affiliated with the Crerar Progressives, and are running on a separate platform.

In the Dominion as a whole the two old parties, Liberal and Conservative, run each other close. The Liberals having 202 candidates in the field and Conservatives 211 in Manitoba, however, Liberals and Progressives succeeded in reaching some sort of an agreement as to contests, and in certain seats the Liberal candidate has withdrawn in favor of the farmer. Elsewhere there is no sign of an alliance.

The Progressives, who at the outset of the campaign counted upon running 130 candidates have actually nominated 144. Labor and Independent candidates number no less than 74.

Five women candidates have been nominated, three in Ontario, one in Montreal and one in Winnipeg. These represent various schools of political thought. In Ontario one is running in the Liberal, and another in the Progressive interests; in Winnipeg the lady candidate is running as an Independent; in Montreal on the platform of the Labor Party, and against C. C. Ballantyne, a member of the Meighen Cabinet.

In the Liberal stronghold of Quebec there will be a contest in every constituency. In the 65 divisions, 51 Conservative candidates were nominated; 17 Progressives and 33 Labor and Independents. As was to be expected the Liberals have a candidate in every riding. In the great battle ground of Ontario the three main parties, Conservatives, Liberals and Progressives, are keenly fighting for control in the new house.

In the 82 constituencies there were nominated 79 Conservatives, 64 Liberals and 70 Progressives. Again in the three prairie provinces candidates of the three parties approximate each other in number. In British Columbia, as in the maritime provinces and Quebec, the Progressives show less vigor.

Three-cornered fights are the rule rather than the exception.

ANTI-BEER BILL BECOMES A LAW

Coincident With Its Signing by President, Senator Reed Apologizes to Mr. Volstead—Effect of New Act Is Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Coincident with the signing of the anti-beer bill yesterday by the President, James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, caused to be expunged from the Congressional Record his own offending characterization of the author of the prohibition act, Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, as a "fanatic."

The incident is regarded as a public apology to Mr. Volstead, and was accepted as such by the prohibition leader, on whose behalf the House of Representatives, following the personal attack upon him, voted to censure Senator Reed for his highly improper language.

Senator Reed is absent in Missouri, but sent a telegram to Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, the Republican "whip," asking him to present, on his behalf, a motion to expunge the offending language from the Record. The attack on Mr. Volstead was delivered during debate on the anti-beer bill in the Senate on August 18.

Wheeler Charge Unretracted

Senator Reed likewise on that occasion rebuked Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, in language just as personal and severe. He charged Mr. Wheeler with being closeted in secret sessions with the conferees on the bill, and referred to him as one of the worst lobbyists in Washington.

The Missourian, however, did not retract his charges against Mr. Wheeler, and they will remain in the Record.

In referring to Mr. Volstead, the Missourian said that when he looked for the first time upon the features of the author of the prohibition act he was reminded of the fanatics who had caused witches to be burned. He also charged that Mr. Volstead used his position as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee in an effort to "whittle down the Constitution."

Although leading opponents of Mr. Volstead in the House have attacked him severely on many occasions during debate, the manner of the attack upon him by Mr. Reed, and the injustice of it, aroused their sympathy with the prohibition leader. The vote censuring Senator Reed for using offending language against a member of the House was unanimous.

Anti-Beer Law Effective

Signature of the bill automatically nullifies the regulations issued last month by the Treasury Department, under which about half a dozen brewers applied for permits to manufacture beer. In addition to outlawing medicinal beer, it provides that not more than one-fourth gallon of vinous liquor or spirituous liquors, containing more than one-half pint of alcohol separately or in the aggregate, may be prescribed in ten days; that physicians shall be limited to 100 prescriptions for such liquor in 90 days; that importation of spirituous or vinous liquor is prohibited until the amount on hand shall not be sufficient to supply the current need of non-beverage uses; that private residences shall not be searched without a search warrant and that the courts of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands are given jurisdiction to enforce the prohibition act.

It was announced yesterday that a hearing would be held by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on Tuesday, November 29, at which time organizations and trades interested in the regulations concerning the exportation of liquor across the Canadian border will be heard on the proposed amendments. These amendments were drawn for the purpose of more careful checking up of shipments to Canada under the "gentlemen's agreement" recently ratified by Canadian and American officials.

Robert A. Fulwiler, federal prohibition director for Virginia, yesterday conferred with Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner, on the prevention of smuggling outside the three-mile limit and illicit distilling. He recommended as a remedy the use of revenue cutters as "rum runner" chasers, and declared that with this aid, the situation could be much more effectively handled.

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BRITISH INTEREST IN MR. STINNES' VISIT

Industrial Circles Frankly State Time Has Come for Exploring Every Channel for Increasing Size of British Foreign Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Much interest is being evinced in the continued stay of the German iron and steel king, Hugo Stinnes, in London. The fact that he has persistently refused to disclose the object of his visit has only served to increase the determination to ascertain what relations it may have to British industry. In British industrial circles it is frankly stated that so long as financial guarantees are forthcoming on his side, there will be no obstacles placed in way of opening up trade with the interests he represents in Germany.

The time has come when it is considered that national prejudice must be laid aside and every channel explored, which may lead to an increase in the volume of British manufactures either to allied countries, Russia or former enemy states.

As regards Mr. Stinnes' program, though the principal items no doubt have reference to dealings with Germany, his well-known interest in the future development of Russia cannot be altogether excluded from the possible sphere of his activities. It is, in fact, considered in influential coal trade circles that the phenomenal increase in the export trade between this country and Russia is the outcome of Mr. Stinnes' efforts.

Coal Exports Doubled

In two months the export trade in coal from Great Britain to Russia proper has been more than doubled, and whereas the total tonnage shipped to Russia in the month of August was 500,000 tons, during the month of October this amount reached over 1,000,000 tons. This figure is wholly exclusive of shipments to the border states of Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia. As these shipments are made on the c. i. f. basis, it is pointed out that the backing must be of a character hardly compatible with what is known of the financial methods and ability of Soviet Russia.

The great increase in the export trade of coal to Italy is also noticeable. Several cargoes shipped to Genoa have been traced back to a London firm which had close business connections with Mr. Stinnes before the war, but it has not yet been possible to establish the identity of its origin.

In view of the fact that Mr. Stinnes was, prior to the war, closely connected with the export trade from South Wales and the northeastern coal fields, it is thought more than probable that one if not the main object of his visit is to reestablish his interest in the British coal industry. In fact it is no secret that business relationships have already been renewed between firms whose directors are in close touch with Mr. Stinnes.

Caution Urged

British authorities in the coal export trade welcome this sudden recovery, but memory of the incident is still green when a great bid was made by capitalistic interests in Germany to buy outright certain valuable mines in Wales. Likewise it is remembered that only two years before the war when certain collieries in Britain agreed not to supply Mr. Stinnes with coal, he not only broke the opposition but also obtained the coal.

At present it is stated that the colliery owners are not in the least particular who their product is sold to providing a market can be found, and the pits enabled to recover their economic footing. At the same time, there can be heard the voices of those who would urge caution against the desperate straits of the British coal industry being exploited to the advantage of a foreigner.

Unless attention is paid to those who counsel judicious inquiries into the proposed contracts, it is considered possible that a worse condition may eventually prevail—control of the coal export market passing into the hands of the German magnate—hence the interest in Mr. Stinnes' "mysterious" visit.

EDUCATOR APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The nomination of Edward T. Franks of Kentucky to be a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education was sent to the Senate yesterday by President Harding.

CARRIERS ASK FOR NEW RATE HEARING

Trial Substitution of 10 Per Cent Decrease Applied to More Products Asked Instead of 16 Per Cent on Grain and Hay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Disregarding the order issued on Monday by the Interstate Commerce Commission which required the railroads to put into effect by December 27 the 16 per cent decrease in rates for grain and hay recently granted, the carriers on Wednesday asked for a reopening of the case by the commission.

The appeal from the decision which was handed down by the commission after extensive hearings on October 20, was made on the grounds that more widespread relief could be realized by the agricultural industry from a smaller reduction, to be applied to a larger number of products. The carriers, as petitioners, hold that there is no justification for treating grain and hay preferentially, or for giving special advantage to the territory covered by the order. They further maintain that the measure of reduction granted these products cannot be extended to the products of agriculture or throughout the country without "serious injury, injustice and hardship" to the transportation industry.

Therefore, the Interstate Commerce Commission is asked to substitute for the 16 per cent reduction on grain and hay a reduction "for an experimental period of six months" of 10 per cent in carload rates on the following classes of produce: Wheat, corn, oats, other grain, flour and meal, hay, straw and alfalfa, unmanufactured tobacco, cotton, cottonseed and products except cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal, citrus fruits, other fresh fruits, potatoes, other fresh vegetables, dried fruits and vegetables, horses and mules, cattle and calves, sheep and goats, hogs, poultry, eggs, butter and cheese, and wool.

This proposition is, however, a mere preamble to the following clause which immediately follows it, requesting that "The necessary steps under the law, including, in case of failure to agree in conference, an application to the United States Railroad Labor Board, to be filed as promptly as possible, for a reduction in wages of employees, with the understanding, that, concurrently with such reduction in wages, the benefit of the reduction thus obtained shall, in a manner approved by this honorable commission, be passed on to the public in the reduction of existing railroad rates, except in so far as such reductions in rates shall have been made in the meantime."

Promises of further activities by the carriers in "aiding in the economic readjustment and relieving the serious economic distress of the country," are not lacking. It is noticeable, however, that all such beneficent action is dependent wholly upon the granting of further reductions in wages, "which alone will enable the roads to afford a reduction in their revenues," since, it is declared, the recent reduction of 10 to 12 per cent by the Labor Board in no sense solves the problems of labor costs.

The carriers are willing, however, provided the Interstate Commerce Commission gives them permission to do so, to accept a 10 per cent decrease in rates for a large assortment of commodities, which altogether, probably do not equal the shipments of grain and hay, in place of the 16 per cent lowering in rates on these two products. They even go so far as to promise further reductions "not confined to agriculture"—but not, it is carefully pointed out, until this is made possible by further reductions in wages.

CANADIAN GRAIN INQUIRY TO RESUME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Royal Grain Inquiry Commission will resume its sessions on Monday following a long suspension by an injunction which recently was dissolved by the Manitoba Appeal Court. Mr. Justice Hyndman, chairman, has wired his fellow commissioners to gather in Winnipeg for resumption of the investigation into the handling and marketing of grain in Canada. The board was constituted in June and first met in July shortly after commencing its duties.

The United Grain Growers Limited, a cooperative farmers' organization, and 40 other members of the grain exchange secured an interim injunction, which later was made permament. On appeal to the highest Manitoba court, the injunction was dissolved and the court held to be validly constituted and within the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada to proceed with the inquiry.

UPPER SILESIAN CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The conference of German and Polish representatives, which is to draw up the agenda of the forthcoming meeting regarding the treaty to regulate the relations between Germany and Poland concerning Upper Silesia opened here today at the Palais des Nations, under the presidency of Felix Calonder, former Federal Councilor.

BRITISH SAID TO VIEW CONSORTIUM AS ACCEPTED IN ROOT RESOLUTIONS, WHICH CHINESE DELEGATION DENIES

Implication of Decisions by Eight Powers Declared to Be International Banking Group Will Become Effective, Railways Will Be Pooled and Customs Reorganized, but Dr. Sze Says His Nation Not Bound to Any Action

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"America has great hope that the Conference will measure up to her expectations."—Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas.

"I would regard it as a Godsend if shipyards might lapse into disuse and so become obsolete."—William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho.

"With an agreement for the limitation of capital ships, it would not seem to be practical to stop with less than a final treaty which will prevent future wars."—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation.

"As for us, we would be glad to see not merely a naval holiday for 10 years, but a perpetuation of that blessed state indefinitely."—Baron Kanda of the Japanese delegation.

The Christian Science Monitor News Service. Copyright, 1921.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Night—The admission of Baron Kato that Manchuria is Chinese had perhaps something of an inner meaning. The fact is that Japan owes her grip on Southern Manchuria to the Treaty of Portsmouth, and if Manchuria did not belong to China, how did Japan come to be making a treaty with Russia on American soil, by which the Russian rights in Southern Manchuria were transferred to her? And what was the meaning of the Treaty of Peking, which she subsequently made with China, by which China admitted the validity of the transfer? And finally, on what basis did a certain Baron Kato put forward the notorious twenty-one demands, amongst which was one which compelled China to extend the Manchurian leases to Japan for ninety-nine years? On the whole it is not surprising that another Baron Kato, Japanese delegate to the Conference, feels convinced that Manchuria is Chinese territory.

The truth of the matter is that Mr. Root's four resolutions, adopted by the Committee on the Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, are not quite so innocent as they look. They do not, it is true, specify anything very definite, but they do open the way to very considerable questions. And so the interesting problem arises, if China is to be defined as the China of the Great Wall, how did Russia come to be leasing territory and building railway lines in a no-man's Manchuria? And how did Japan come to be fighting Russia for these railways and leases? And how did they both come to be signing agreements, protocols, treaties and what not, with China on the subject?

The whole matter has its points of likeness to Alice in Wonderland. And not the least of the resemblances comes in over the financial control by the outside powers, from which China is now attempting to free itself. This financial control dates back to the opium war of 1840 and has been gaining in intricacy ever since. The English sowed, if you like; the French watered, but most of the reaping has been done by the Japanese, with the effect that there are parts of China today from which Japanese currency, and debased Japanese currency at that, is threatening to expel the Chinese dollar. But of course the most notorious interference with Chinese fiscal rights is the grip of the powers on the national revenues. The amazing fact that the Chinese are forbidden to levy a duty of more than five per cent ad valorem on foreign imports is something approaching an outrage and a scandal. But this is very far from all. The duties raised under this five per cent tariff, the revenues of the salt gabelle, the receipts of the railways, are all compelled to be paid into foreign banks, with the results that these banks, it is claimed, hold the surplus revenues absolutely indefinitely to their own supreme advantage and to the utter disorganization of Chinese internal finance. Dr. Reinsch, himself sometime ambassador of the United States in Peking, has told the readers of The Christian Science Monitor of frivolous objections placed by the Ambassadors of some powers upon the release of certain of these revenues; and of how it was found that the embargo could only be raised by the consent of the Chinese Government to liquidate first the often doubtful claims of subjects of these powers, though claims themselves were in no way provided for by the control.

Because of all these things, the resolution of Senator Underwood, which the full committee agreed upon, to appoint a sub-committee, to examine the fiscal conditions in China, must be in the nature of tidings of comfort and joy to those who have been consistently fighting for the rights of China.

Root Resolutions in Doubt

British Said to Consider Consortium Accepted, Which Chinese Deny

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The Chinese delegation feels that its opportunities for presenting to the Conference the subjects in which China is deeply concerned and upon which her future prosperity depend have been in no way inhibited or prejudiced by any action taken by the Conference up to the present time."

This statement was made authoritatively yesterday in the face of the statements that had issued from semi-official source earlier in the day regarding the implications contained in the so-called Root resolution which were made public last Monday.

These resolutions were, as Dr. Sze characterized them, the crystallization of a part of the decision by the eight powers, but they did not bind China to any line of action or preclude her taking action on the important matters which it is desired to have settled at this Conference. The Chinese delegation still stands by the 10 principles enunciated earlier in the Conference as her bill of rights. There are statements in them that are not settled by the resolutions adopted and set forth early this week and which are to be brought up at an early date.

Question of Consortium

It is regarded as of the utmost importance to get this situation clearly before the public and before the Conference, since it is fundamental to any satisfactory method of dealing with the Far Eastern problems, which were in large part the object for which the Conference was called.

What purported to be the view of the British delegation, which was given out earlier in the day, and which temporarily beclouded the issues, was to the effect that the implication of the Root resolutions was that the Consortium, which the Chinese have so persistently refused to accept, was to become effective, the railways were to be pooled, and the revenues and customs were to be reorganized and controlled. In short, internationalization was broadly hinted at, although clothed in such words as the "policy of spheres of influence is being superseded by international cooperation."

"The new arrangement implies acceptance of the Consortium," it was definitely stated.

"This is a departure from the Open Door policy, but the Consortium is as much in the interest of China as of the other powers. All existing concessions would be pooled, so that the interests of trade, traffic and rates on all railways would be regulated by some such body as the American Interstate Commerce Commission. The railway problem is one of the most important in China and transportation has a marked bearing on tariffs and finances," it was said.

"The question of the Open Door does not affect the judicial question of extra-territoriality," it was further stated. "China is a disorganized state, and it is to her interest and that of the powers that she should be put on a proper footing."

Chinese Deny Contention

All of this has the familiar sound of having been said long before the Conference was called, by those who believed that China was too weak to resist the imposition of terms from without. A very different viewpoint has been held by the delegates to the present international Conference. China has boldly stated her claims for territorial integrity, the right to administer her own government, and for financial autonomy. These claims she is prepared to defend to the end, and she does not yield one iota in obedience to the assumptions made in regard to her position and the change that has come in it since the four points were agreed to by the eight powers last Monday.

The meeting of the Committee on Far Eastern Affairs yesterday afternoon was concerned chiefly with financial and revenue matters. Mr. Wellington Koo was given permission to draw up a statement of China's position and a special committee on which are representatives of all the powers was appointed to study the situation. It was also agreed that China was to bring up the subject of territoriality tomorrow and to have thereafter an opportunity to present any of her claims she desires, all of which is a direct negation of the assertion that China is a disorganized power whose revenues must be administered for her, who must accept a consortium against her wishes and have her railway and other concessions pooled for the benefit of others as well as for her own by "international cooperation."

Fiscal Autonomy Wanted

China, like all other countries, is finding it more expensive to run her government today than in former years, and the 5 per cent tariff stipulated years ago under vastly differing conditions, is now utterly inadequate. What China is insisting on is her right to levy a duty of 12½ per cent, beginning January 1, 1922. She wants a definite period within which she can fix her own rates, and complete tariff autonomy. China cannot be expected to have a strong, stable government unless she has adequate revenues, it was pointed out. It was an exposi-

tion of this situation that the delegation presented to the committee yesterday.

China wants her tariff established on an exact basis. At present on certain articles she must pay over 300 per cent to have them exported into Japan, while the same class of goods coming from Japan to China pays 5 per cent or less. She wants the same rates on exports and imports, and to fix her own rates on luxuries and necessities.

Tariff Revision Essential

That the question of tariff revision for China is of the utmost importance to China will be readily seen from the fact that the total export and import trade of China in 1920 amounted to the huge sum of 1,303,881,530 taels, more than 1,000,000,000 American dollars. Of this the imports amounted to 762,000,000 taels and the exports to 541,000,000 taels.

According to the treaties made between China and the leading powers of Europe and America, tariff for imports was fixed at 5 per cent ad valorem. If goods are taken into the interior, another levy of 2½ per cent is made, which frees foreign goods from payment of the internal transit tax, usually called Likin. This internal transit tax is a tax on Chinese products in transit from the place of origin to their destination. The tax is not a flat rate for all articles, nor is it uniform in all the provinces for the same articles. The idea upon which it has been assessed is that of making the tax as high as the demand for goods will permit. This tax tends to decrease foreign imports in spite of the fact that foreign imports can free themselves from its impost by paying a flat rate of 2½ per cent in addition to the import duty, whereas Chinese internal products have no such option and must pay the full rate.

Chinese traders have joined with foreign traders in denouncing the Likin but up to the present time no effective sources of revenue have been proposed as sufficient to replace the income derived by the government from Likin.

Chinese Statement

Impediment of Customs Cited in Plea for New System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On behalf of the Chinese delegation, Mr. Wellington Koo made a statement in part as follows:

"First of all, the Chinese Government had no desire to interfere with the present administration of maritime customs or with devotion of the proceeds of the customs revenue to the liquidation of various foreign loans secured thereon.

"The right should be restored to China to fix and to differentiate the import tariff rates, but as it appeared hardly possible to establish a new régime all at once, full autonomy should be restored to China after a certain period to be agreed upon. In the meanwhile, China would impose a maximum rate and would like to enjoy and have full freedom within that maximum, such as the right of differentiation among the different classes of commodities. But as the present financial condition of the Chinese Government was such as to require some immediate relief on and after January 1, 1922, the Chinese import tariff should be raised to 12½ per cent as it was stipulated for in the treaty with the United States, Great Britain and Japan."

Unfairness of Rates

Among the reasons Mr. Koo alleged in support of the proposals of the Chinese delegation the following is the gist:

1. The existing customs régime in China constitutes an infringement of China's sovereign right to fix the tariff rates at her own discretion.

2. It deprives China of the power to make reciprocity arrangements with the foreign powers. While all foreign goods imported into China pay only 5 per cent, Chinese goods exported to foreign countries have to pay duties of a maximum rate. Examples were given to show this lack of reciprocity.

3. It constitutes a serious impediment upon the economic development of China.

4. As the system now stands, there is only one uniform rate and no differentiation of rates. The disadvantage is obvious, because it does not take into account the economic and social needs of the Chinese people.

China is in need of machinery and metals for which China would like to impose a tariff rate even lower than the 5 per cent. For luxuries such as cigars and cigarettes they ought to pay heavy tax, perhaps in order to prevent their injurious effects upon the morals and social habits of the people. As it stands, therefore, the Chinese tariff is not efficient at all.

Serious Loss of Revenue

5. The present tariff has occasioned a serious loss of revenue upon the Chinese exchequer. The item of customs duties is an important one in the budget of nearly all countries; for instance Great Britain raises 12 per cent of its revenue from customs duties; France 15 per cent, and the United States 35 per cent before the world war, but the customs revenue in the Chinese budget as it now stands becomes a comparatively insignificant factor.

6. The present régime makes it exceedingly difficult for the Chinese Government to ask for a revision, as it was shown in the past experiences in 1912 and in 1918.

7. Even if the effective 5 per cent should be levied, the revenue resulting therefrom would still be hardly adequate to meet the requirements of the Chinese Government, as the government has many functions to perform in matters of modern education, sanitation and public utilities, and so forth.

After general discussion of the customs tariff question, this subject was transferred to the sub-committee agreed upon at the meeting held November 22, the members of which were announced to be as follows:

Senator Underwood, chairman; Belgium, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Mr. Cattier, alternate; British Empire, Sir Robert Borden, M. W. Lampson, alternate; China, Dr. Wellington Koo; France, Senato Albert Sarraut; Italy, Senator Lewis Albertini, Signor Vincenzo Fileti, alternate; Japan, Masanao Hanihara; Netherlands, F. Beelaerts van Blokland; Portugal, Capt. Eriest Vasconcellos.

The meeting of the full committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions adjourned until tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock. The subcommittee will meet upon the call of Senator Underwood, as chairman.

Mr. Briand's Final Appeal

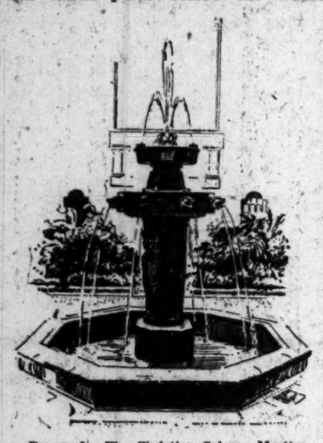
France Is Reassured of Sympathy, but Must Forgo Formal Pledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Aristide Briand, Premier of France, will leave Washington today with abundant personal assurances of the sympathy of the United States and of his colleagues in the Conference for the difficulties of France, but with no declaration that France can count on the support of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament for her army policy.

The delegations of the five principal powers discussed land armament, and Mr. Briand, at his request, was permitted to make a statement, of which the following is in part the translation:

"Mr. Briand considers it one of the greatest honors of his political life to have been able to participate, even for a time, in the work of the Conference, following the noble, generous and courageous initiative taken by the American Government. He wishes to say once more something which he was unable to express at the last plenary session with all the emotion which he felt; how deep was his gratitude to his colleagues for the words spoken by them and addressed to France. It is certain that the exchange of friendly declarations which has taken place before the whole



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Patio Pan-American Union Building

world has enabled America to take a great step forward on the road to peace; it has in fact brought about that moral situation without the existence of which it would have been hard, indeed, to reach a positive result.

"No longer will anyone be able to say that the armaments of France mask offensive intentions. Speaking frankly, it was practically a necessity for France that these words be uttered; she has been so sharply attacked; she has been credited with so many hidden motives that, in foreign lands, some have ventured to doubt her real purposes. Tomorrow—and this is one of the reasons for which Mr. Briand must return to Paris—the French Government and the French Parliament will take up the consideration of the military problem as it presents itself after the war and the victory; they will take it up with a desire to make the greatest possible progress in the realm of the reduction of military burdens.

"The duration of military service will very probably be reduced by one-half. Thanks to the words spoken at Washington, these decisions will be reached in a serene atmosphere."

Later in the day the sub-committee composed of the heads of the delegations of the five powers represented on the Committee on Limitation of Armament held a meeting for the purpose of considering the order of procedure in connection with new agencies of warfare and of rules for the conduct of war.

French Charges Denied

German Government Takes Issue with Mr. Briand's Charges

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press) — In a statement to The Associated Press today, the German Government officially takes issue with the charges of Aristide Briand, the French Premier, in his address before the Washington Conference yesterday that the German police forces and the Reichswehr constituted a nucleus for a future Germany army.

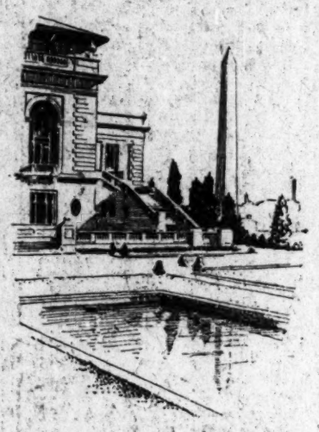
It declares Mr. Briand's assertion that the Reichswehr is composed exclusively of officers and non-commissioned officers of the old army is incorrect, and that on the contrary, the bulk of the Reichswehr is made up of youths betwen the ages of 19 to 21, recruited since the war. The statement then says that the "protection police" were created at the bidding of the entente, and adds:

"The Reichswehr is wholly unaffiliated with the Schutzpolizei, which took the place of the security police when the entente ordered the latter's dissolution. The Schutzpolizei is primarily an agency to maintain law and order, and is not subject to the authority of the Ministry of Defense. It takes orders solely from the civilian ministries of the federated states.

"Its numerical strength and its composition with reference to the ratio of officers and men are designated and supervised by the Entente Control Commission. The number of rifles and small arms it is permitted to have is carefully specified. It does not possess heavy-calibred arms suitable to convert into a unit of fighting troops.

"The Einwohnerwehr, or civilian guards, referred to by Mr. Briand, have been dissolved, and their arms have been surrendered and destroyed."

The newspaper comment generally characterizes Mr. Briand's speech as a "flat falsehood," but most of the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Rear view of building and stairway Pan-American Union Building

journals express fear that America, which is not so well informed on the European situation, may believe what he had to say. The opinion generally expressed was that the French Premier's attitude was likely to undermine and nullity the whole effort toward disarmament.

The following excerpts from Berlin newspapers are generally characteristic of the comment:

The "Tägliche Rundschau" says: "Yesterday the whole disarmament question was consecrated. Militarism is dead: long live militarism."

"Kreuz Zeitung" says: "The principal thing is that France does not consider disarmament, and so disarmament by land is settled so far as the Washington Conference is concerned."

"Allgemeine Zeitung" says: "Americans will not see through the politics of France. Under the cloak of keeping peace on the continent, she seeks military, political and economic control, which she hopes to extend even over Russia."

"Lokal Anzeiger" says: "Mr. Briand's arguments were new and striking—to American ears."

"Tageszeitung" says: "Mr. Briand reckons on the almost unbelievable credulity of Americans. That the English, Japanese and Italian delegates believed him, he himself would scarce dare to presume." The newspaper says that while talking disarmament, France is really strengthening her army, adding new formations of tanks and airplanes and reenforcing her troops of occupation.

Admiral Beatty to Depart

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Admiral Beatty, heading the British naval advisers at the Armament Conference, will leave Washington tomorrow for Canada, where he will make speeches in Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, leaving Canada for London on November 30.

It was officially stated that Admiral Beatty's departure was without significance so far as it related to the work of the arms Conference, as he is wanted at home. The admiral's work here will be carried on by Rear Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, assistant chief of the British naval staff.

CANADIAN RAILWAY RATES TO BE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Following a conference between presidents and officials of the Canadian railways and members of the Board of Railway Commissioners, Hon. F. B. Carvell, Chief Commissioner, has ordered a general reduction of 10 per cent in freight rate increases made in December of 1920. The order will also provide for a decrease in all sleeping, parlor and Pullman car rates of one-half of the increase granted in 1920.

The following statement was issued in regard to the matter: "The Board of Railway Commissioners has decided that there shall be a general reduction of 10 per cent in all freight rates applicable to all steam roads under its jurisdiction in Canada. In any cases where reductions have already taken place since September 13, 1920, these shall be considered as a part of the 10 per cent reduction. In cases where the reductions already granted have exceeded 10 per cent, the present rate shall not be increased. There will be no reduction on commodities which were not increased in 1920, as crushed stone, sand, gravel and milk, and no decrease in services, the charges for which were not increased.

"The existing rates on coal shall not be disturbed because they were given special treatment in 1920. There shall be a decrease in all sleeping car, parlor and Pullman car fares of one-half of the increase granted in 1920. The details of decreases will be fully set forth in a general order. The companies shall file tariffs accordingly, effective on the first day of December next."

BRITAIN OPTIMISTIC AS TO CONFERENCE

Dramatic Proposals of Mr. Hughes Said to Have "Electrified the Nation" and Compelled Sympathetic Attention

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An increasingly optimistic tone in regard to the outcome of the Washington Conference and the effect it will have on world relations is distinctly noticeable in influential British circles. Sir Charles Hobhouse, P. C., M. P., in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said that, whatever public opinion in this country may have been before the Conference opened, Charles E. Hughes' dramatic proposals have electrified the nation and have also compelled the sympathetic attention of public men.

"Nothing could have been more calculated to arouse and rivet the attention of the British people," Sir Charles said, "than his amazing frankness in the propositions for reducing the navies of the world. Whether or not he knew that his plans would be acceptable is beside the question. In my opinion he staked the success of the Conference on his opening speech—and won."

Sir Charles, who will be well remembered as Postmaster-General of Great Britain in the early years of the war, considers this step toward the reduction of armaments as one of the most important events in the world's history. A reduction in navies, he said, must of course be followed by a corresponding reduction in armies, and in this manner the nations will learn to distrust one another less. Furthermore, by taking away the means of attack, the likelihood of appeal to arms is immeasurably reduced.

The End of Treaties

"As long as nations are armed to the teeth, for the personnel of huge armies and navies, trained for war and trained to expect war, nothing is more natural than that they would desire an opportunity to try their arms on some one. Having arrived at that stage, it is the easiest thing in the world to find a reason or excuse."

Apart from anything else, Sir Charles considers, armies and navies beyond police strength are an unjustifiable drain on a nation's resources. In this stage of the world's economic difficulties, he utterly condemns the expense that must be entailed in the unnecessary maintenance of the modern capital ship, which in case of the H. M. S. Hood is put as high as £10,000 per week.

Dealing with the matter of treaties, either secret or open, Sir Charles said that with the elimination of the factors which make aggression possible there would also cease to be cause for offensive and defensive pacts between the nations.

As regards the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, it was formulated when it was necessary that Great Britain should be on good terms with her neighbors in the East, as she could not give all the attention to her requirements there that she had need to do, owing to the growing threat from Germany on the other side of the North Sea. For the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to be translated into a threat against the United States, he considers to be an utter distortion of the actual facts.

"There will now be," he said, "few arguments to be advanced either for its retention or its abolition. It ceases to be an instrument of military value by virtue of the agreement already accepted in principle at Washington for the reduction of armaments."

Important Step Taken

Apart from its military worth it undoubtedly has a certain sentimental value to the Japanese, for it was the first official recognition by any of the great powers of their importance as a nation, and for that reason alone due consideration should be given before they are asked to sever an association which threatens no one.

"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance by the widest stretch of imagination cannot in itself be conceived as interfering in our good relations with the United States," Sir Charles declared. "In fact, it is difficult to picture any conditions that could. We take our good relationship with America very much for granted, and the possibility of any desire on our side of any alterations in those conditions literally does not feature in our calculations."

Ample proof of this, he considers, has been given by Mr. Balfour's ready acceptance of the Hughes proposals. It means that Great Britain, without word of protest, is giving up her position of traditional supremacy on the seas. The challenge of this supremacy by any country has for hundreds of years been considered a casus belli and has been readily accepted as such.

"To my mind, there is no more conclusive proof that we could have given to the United States and, indeed, to the world in general," Sir Charles concluded, "of our absolute honesty in accepting the invitation to Washington to discuss the reduction and limitation of armaments.

"I have every confidence in the meeting achieving great things. It may take time, but I feel sure that the first and most important step has been taken toward the establishment of world peace and the redemption of civilization from chaos."

Armed Peace

Conference Thought to Leave France with Heavy Military Budget

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The laudatory comments of the French press continue but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, having already given the general sense of multitudinous articles, is now free to deal with certain objections which are being made. In emphasizing the French distrust of Germany, in showing that France must be vigilant and ready to act, Aristide Briand has provided arms to those who have insisted upon the dangers that France runs and who have always declared that the German bankruptcy now approaching has been engineered in bad faith to cheat France of her dues.

His arguments will enable them to call more loudly than ever for stern measures, when the recalcitrancy of Germany is held to be established by her default, whether in January or a little later. This Conference may have a repercussion in Europe, not altogether desirable.

Everybody recognizes the seriousness of the position which will be created if a collapse occurs, and fresh arguments have been supplied for forceful methods. This doctrine of Germany's bad faith and the perils in which France is placed, though expressed in admirable language by Mr. Briand, is likely to make his own policy of pacificism, of reasonable concessions, of cooperation in the restoration of France and the economic situation of Europe rather more difficult.

Mr. Briand Not Contradicted

Washington has consecrated the French policy of viligance. One commentator, Mr. Saint Brice, states that the chief result is that France has now obtained freedom for her military forces. He says that peace does not exist in Europe, Mr. Briand has affirmed it and no one has contradicted him. It is for France to re-establish that peace, and only France possesses the means of doing so.

The "Avenir" also remarks that the French Army is at the present moment only an international force on which the world can count for the assurance of respect of right.

In the journal "Rappel," a rather melancholy reflection is made that the conferences at The Hague resulted in two wars and the Conference at Washington results in armed peace. It adds that armed peace after victory is the crime of the Versailles Treaty.

The distinguished publicist, Mr. Bainville, is also somewhat discontented, deploring the fact that: "provided France does not solicit engagements or guarantees of her former allies and associates, she is free to retain the system of conscription and to pay the costs of a heavy military budget."

He interprets A. J. Balfour's response as meaning that England washes her hands of any subsequent difficulties. Nothing has changed after the discourses of Washington so far as France is concerned. The Conference does not contest the right of France to preserve her army; it does not contest the peril of France, but it does not give France any additional security.

Armed Peace Ruinous

The essential object of war, in his opinion, has not been attained, since it should have made an end of the ruinous régime of armed peace, which was set up by the Treaty of Frankfort. France will be obliged for 50 years, since she has tribute to exact from Germany, to hold down and coerce 60,000,000 Germans. She cannot hope to be relieved from the military burden.

At the same time for him there is no assurance that France will have liberty to use her costly forces, because, while alliances bring no pledges to France, they are strong enough to immobilize France.

It will thus be seen that there is another side to the Washington proceedings which needs to be presented, while repeating that the general tone is favorable and that when Mr. Briand returns next week to France he is certain to be greeted with the cheers of the Chamber. His Parliamentary position, even though he comes with hands empty in a material sense but nevertheless holding the moral approval of the powers at Washington, appears perfectly safe.

A Hopeful Outlook

Lord Birkenhead Optimistic as to the Results of Arms Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Speaking before the Aldwich Club here today Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, struck a hopeful note in referring to the possible results of the Washington Conference, describing that event as "the greatest moment in the history of the world."

Speaking of the general economic conditions in Europe and the critical times through which most countries had been passing, Lord Birkenhead said they were still faced with grave causes for alarm owing to depreciated exchanges. He was convinced that no solution would be found for this difficulty which was not international in character and which did not invoive America's practical help and practical control by America and the British Empire.

"At the present moment," Lord Birkenhead said, "the problem of all problems is naturally bound up with those historic discussions which are taking place at Washington. Do not let us be under any delusion as to their importance, but let us look at the matter from the point of view of historical perspective and realize that this is the greatest moment in the history of the world. If it fails, it fails, but it presents a greater prospect of success than any similar meeting, in any stage of the world, which has been brought together."

Anglo-Japanese Treaty

Existence of Alliance Said to Hinder Peace Generally

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — The Northcliffe newspapers today strongly demand that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty be scrapped forthwith. The Times argues that the existence of the treaty "is contrary to British interests, impedes cordial understanding between America and Great Britain and generally hinders peace."

"It must be cleared out of the way," continues the paper, "and the sooner the better for the prospects of the Washington Conference, better for Anglo-American understanding better for the peace of the Far East and the world, and better also for Japan.

"Japan knows that in the event of a conflict with America, the agreement does not oblige us to side with her. She cannot doubt that in such an event she might easily find us ranged against her, while the important parts of the British Empire would assuredly support the United States, and the Empire as a whole would be involved in complications. The agreement is obsolete and obsolete treaties themselves become a menace to the peace they were framed to protect."

The Daily Mail contends that the treaty in recent years has been "a source of mischief to China, encouraged aggression by Japanese militarists toward China, and thus has been dangerous and prejudicial to the greater welfare of Japan herself. It has also been prejudicial to the good relations between Britain and America and unpopular in the dominions."

"It has outlived the period of usefulness," the Daily Mail says, "and for sound imperial reasons should be denounced by giving the required notice before final decision is reached at Washington respecting the settlement of the Pacific question."

France Well Pleased

Mr. Briand Considered to Have Made an Effective Refutation of Imperialism

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — Auguste Gauvain, in the "Journal des Débats," expresses satisfaction that Aristide Briand had made what he calls an effective refutation of charges of French imperialism, and had justified the action of France in Poland and Cilicia, but declares that America must bear her share of responsibility for the Cilician situation.

"If the Americans in 1919 and 1920 had kept the promises they had lavished upon Armenia," he says, "the Cilician question would not be what it is." To retain the good impression the French Premier produced, continues the writer, he must vigorously set to work to reform French finances.

Writing in the "Liberté," Jacques Bainville remarks: "Since no one asked us to disarm, Mr. Briand easily carried his point. Provided France seeks neither undertakings nor guarantees of her former allies and associates she is free to continue conscription and to pay the costs of a heavy military budget. Our allies guarantee nothing but a status quo under which we support all the burden and are paralyzed."

Mr. Bainville sums up Arthur J. Balfour's speech as carrying the words: "It is your affair, not ours; I give you my benediction." He thinks the Belgian delegate alone unreservedly sided with France.

On the contrary, the "Temps" is well pleased with the attitude of the Conference, but reiterates at length the "possible imminent danger from an armed Germany." The paper concludes: "To avoid disaster, the only method is that which Mr. Briand indicated—present a solid front to Germany so she will be forced to look toward liberty and peace."

The "Intransigeant" says: "It is a very great victory. The Premier accomplished the task of winning the roof-raising applause of the disarmament Conference after he said he would retain the French Army intact."

The Dawn of Prosperity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday)—Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking on the commercial outlook at the Glasgow Royal Exchange today said he thought they had reached bottom and were making a beginning toward the ascent to future prosperity. Their first requirement was peace in the world. They must have cooperation among nations. He hoped they would not be too much distress if the Washington Conference succeeded and there was to be a cancellation of the admiralty building program. "We must have confidence," he said, "that the saving of money in that respect will lead to a more beneficial use of it in other ways."

PRESENT RAILROAD MANAGERS DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"In the present crisis of the world, something more than a limitation of armament is needed to put the world on its feet again," said Ivy Lee, discussing the Washington Conference, at yesterday's luncheon of the Advertising Club.

"The world war turned loose fires of suspicion, hate and envy, which are the basis of all our troubles. It is a conference for the limitation of enmity that is really needed."

"One of the greatest difficulties at the present time in straightening out the railroad business is the fact that the people have no faith in the integrity of the men who run the railroads. Whatever may have been done in the past to bring about this condition, the men now in charge of the railroads are sound, upright citizens with a high ideal of service. Proper production is impossible while such suspicion exists and this is proved by the conditions in Europe, where a country will not allow its freight cars to travel into an adjoining country, for fear it will never get them back again."

JAIL SENTENCES IN ANTI-TRUST CASES

Federal Judge Van Fleet Imposes 4-Month Terms, First in History of Sherman Act—Grants Stay of Execution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The first of a series of emancipation proclamations for the home builders of this country who have been in the clutches of the building trust" was the manner in which Col. William Hayward, United States Attorney here, described the sentencing yesterday of 19 corporations and 34 individuals in the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Judge William C. Van Fleet in the United States District Court, imposed fines from $5000 and $4000 and four months in jail down to fines of $500 upon defendants, who recently pleaded guilty to the fourth count of an indictment of five counts. It is said that this is the first time under the Sherman law that prison sentences have been imposed for conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Four months in jail and fines of $4000 each were imposed upon Albert Schaill and Frank E. Nobbe; two months in jail and $3500 fine upon Herman Petri. None of the other defendants, corporate or individual, were sentenced to prison, but all were fined from $500 to $5000.

There can be no appeal, but a stay of execution was granted until Tuesday.

Seventy Pleaded Guilty

NEW YORK, New York—The indictment in the tile combine cases, returned last August, contained four counts. The 70 odd defendants pleaded guilty to the fourth and the others were not pressed.

The fourth count alleged that the defendants, "in pursuance of agreement amongst themselves, through the issuance of so-called stop notices and protection cards whereby one of the defendants herein gave notice to the other defendants herein named of contracts secured or about to be secured, and of bids furnished or about to be furnished for labor and material by the said defendant and likewise through the issuance of so-called keep-off notices and black lists whereby one of the defendants herein named would notify the other defendants not to bid upon or undertake work for a certain designated person or concern and likewise through the so-called practice of accommodation bidding, whereby one of the defendants herein named would secure other of the defendants herein named to furnish and file arbitrary and excessive and pretended bids in sums larger than the bids of the said one defendant; hindered, impeded and unduly and unreasonably restrained and prevented any and all competition between and among themselves in the sale, shipment and delivery of tiles from other states to, into and through this jurisdiction, as well as from this jurisdiction into other states, against the peace and dignity of the United States and contrary to the form of the statute of the same in such case made and provided."

JAPANESE ADVISER IS MADE A DELEGATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appointment by Japan of Masanao Hanihara, Vice Foreign Minister, as a delegate to the armament Conference, was communicated yesterday to the State Department. Mr. Hanihara's appointment is immediately due to the continued indisposition of Baron Shidehara, the Ambassador. Before the Japanese officials left Japan for Washington it was understood that Vice-Minister Hanihara might be appointed as a plenipotentiary.

Mr. Hanihara, who came to Washington as chief adviser to the delegation, will now sit at official conferences. He has had a long experience in the United States as a Japanese diplomatist, having served over ten years as secretary to the Embassy here.

NEW NORTH DAKOTA GOVERNOR IS SEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Ringvald A. Nestos, Independent candidate, was inaugurated as the thirteenth Governor of North Dakota yesterday afternoon, succeeding L. J. Frazier, Non-Partisan League leader, who was recalled by action of the voters of the State. Mr. Frazer did not attend the ceremonies. In a farewell message he said he was content to return to his farm, and hoped that the league program would be carried out as ordered by the voters.

In its last full day in office the Industrial Commission closed a contract with Spitzer Rorick & Co. of Toledo, Ohio, for the sale of all of the remaining authorized bond issues.

SUPERDREADNAUGHT TEST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Press reports that the United States superdreadnaught Maryland was forced to put into Boston on November 16 because of engine trouble developed during tests after leaving Rockland, Maine, are denied by W. Everett VerPlanck of Schenectady, New York, as a member of the ship's party during the period of testing. Mr. VerPlanck asserts that the stop at Boston was for the purpose of taking on fuel prior to the 12-hour endurance run at full speed. This test was successfully made, he says, during the trip to New York and a speed of slightly more than 21 knots an hour was maintained for 17 hours.

THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Book Rescue

The printing presses of Europe had not been set up many years in Paris, Antwerp and London, before stories about books found tellers and eager listeners. There has been no lack of them ever since. One of the best belongs to the year 1921. It comes from the Far East, from Tokyo, and is about the famous collection of books relating to China, until recently the property of Dr. G. E. Morrison, the former correspondent of The Times of London in Peking. Bought by the house of Mitsui for transshipment to Tokyo, the library had been carefully packed and had safely made the crossing of the Yellow Sea. At the port of arrival the priceless cargo was put into the harbor warehouses. Here it would have been safe enough except for the fact that the warehouses were flooded and the Morrison library soaked in sea water. With great promptitude and resource the house of Mitsui set about retrieving the disaster. They secured all the blotting paper in Japan they could lay hands on and engaged thousands of hands to place it under every sea-soaked page. Then came the wonderful sight of the land approaches of one of the world's great ports strewn with most valuable books and manuscripts wide open to the sun. It is probably one of the biggest salvages of books on record.

The Seat Sellers

It is a curious commentary on the conservative nature of Londoners that it is only within the last 14 months, when arguments on the abolition of the queue have again been raised, that any person thought of earning a living by hiring out stools to those who are willing to endure the long wait for admission to a theater. Even now the new business is not officially recognized by theater managers and the person who would set up a "pitch" must first obtain the good offices of the commissionnaire for permission to invite the public to take a seat. The business has its risks, for a new pitch cannot be secured unless not previously taken up, if a theater closes. But with a successful play, especially if patronized by women, the weekly income may mount up to £8 or £10. There is one man in London who has obtained the right to let his seats to the pit and gallery folk at six different theaters. The charge is usually 6d. to people at the pit door, and 4d. to those for the gallery, with a reduction as the time draws nearer for the doors to be opened.

Gold From a Kitchen Tap

Gold straight from the faucet has been discovered in Vancouver, British Columbia. E. Gartley, an experienced mining prospector, was getting a drink of water not long ago at his kitchen sink when he noticed a trace of black sand in the bottom of the glass. Instantly the thought of gold flashed over him, for black sand is an indicator of gold-bearing formations. He drew more water hastily and, panning it in a convenient cooking pan, found gold as well as flakes of mica. Somewhere along the creeks which supply Vancouver with water there must be undiscovered gold deposits—or else the Goose that Laid the Golden Egg is being outdone by a common brass faucet.

An Arch of London Bridge

The arch of old London Bridge, which was brought to light during recent excavations, is to be destroyed, and every antiquary and lover of the ancient city must feel regret at its going. For six centuries or so the bridge built by Peter de Colechurch bore the weight of traffic, until it had to give place to the present structure, and when one of the old arches was unearthed, it was felt in many quarters that here was a relic which must be preserved at all costs! It seems that if the arch were left where it is, another arch would have to be built over it, and the lessee of the site would have to be compensated for loss of floor space. If it were removed, the cost of reerecting it elsewhere would be £5000. So the old arch is to be broken up, stone by stone, and taken away. It is like tearing up a bit of London by the roots.

A Seven-Dollar Bill

Perhaps you never saw a seven-dollar bill, and are inclined to doubt the existence of one. However that may be, H. W. Cowgill of Canton, Ohio, has one in his collection of coins and notes of the United States.

This remarkable bill was issued by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1778. It is printed on stiff parchment, like bond, which perhaps once was white, but is now yellowed with age. On one side is stamped a seal, evidently a congressional seal, beside which is printed seven dollars. The bill entitled the bearer to receive seven Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver. Under this inscription is a signature written in ink, but so faded that it is now illegible. On the reverse side is inscribed a motif with a leaf design, under which are printed the words, "Printed by Hall & Selleps, 1778."

In Mr. Cowgill's collection there is a silver dollar issued in 1795; it is 1½ inches in diameter, the size of the United States silver dollar issued now. There is also a silver half dollar issued in 1806, similar in design except that instead of the eagle on one side there is the shield of the United States. The most curious feature about these coins is that their denominations are stamped on the edges.

A Chantey Revised

Pneumatic handling of cargoes is the latest addition to the systems for mechanical loading and unloading of vessels. In Oakland, California, a suction method is in successful operation for the transference of wheat from the holds of ships to the freight cars, without manual labor beyond attendance at the machinery. At the rate of 30 tons an hour air pipes suck the grain out of the hold into bins set high above the railroad tracks. From the bins the wheat is blown through pipes into the box cars with such force that the grain is packed more tightly than when put in through chutes by the old method. The added carrying capacity of cars resulting from pneumatic handling of grain is said to be as high as 20 per cent. Even if the attendants have little to do beyond seeing that the machinery operates smoothly it would seem that the workers on shipboard, at least, would wish to do something to while away the hours. They might revise one of the old chanteys, for example, and sing to the rhythm that always goes with machines in action: "Blow, blow, blow the wheat down."

ON GOING HOME AT MIDNIGHT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Because I go home from work at midnight I can play a game barred to most people. It is called midnight parchisi, and I am the umpire, the lone player, take all the "hazards" and enjoy all the excitement. To be sure, I have a partner, but as it is only the street car it can hardly be considered a playmate.

The city has kindly arranged for the game by ringing every fifth telegraph pole on the way home with white, and at these posts and these posts alone do the street cars stop. Real parchisi would require a board with moves marked and all the "safeties," but these white poles are good enough "safeties" for the midnight version. To advance as many white poles as possible and yet be where the car stops when it does come is the object of the sport.

Street cars of my city run at their own convenience. There may be one in two minutes, or then again there may not be one for half an hour, depending on the weather. In bad weather, when cars are desired, there seem to be the fewest of them. Perhaps the company does not like to get them wet. On a night when little groups of would-be passengers are waiting at the white posts, indications point to a high "score."

Around the first corner is a line of yellow street lights, like glowing daffodils. The corner cuts off the view behind, so it is well to hurry a bit here. Many a time the street car hardly waits till I am out of sight before coming after me, full speed ahead, clear tracks in front and all the lights twinkling derisively as it goes past.

White post number two is soon reached. Glancing over the shoulder impedes one's progress a little and I am apt to collide with some other pedestrian, especially when torn between the desire to advance and the disinclination to leave the safety of poles three and four.

At pole five the cars detour for a block to a station, and I gain two minutes. The excitement increases. A car is due now, and another carline has joined mine, the headlights of the two sets of cars being hard to distinguish. The bridge over the Charles River lies on the route. Of course an automobile may offer a free ride and it is perfectly fair to outwit the street car by it. Parchisi offers certain throws which send the counter with extra speed around the board, and give the player another throw into the bargain. Evidently there is an analogy here, between such good casts and automobiles. Accepting a lift is all in the rules.

The bridge over the Charles, with stars overhead and a mile-long line of lights up and down the Basin to the West Boston bridge at the end, revealed in a hanging curve, is altogether too attractive for midnight parchisi. There is only one white post on the bridge and the bridge is long. When the Basin is placid and each light sends a beam deep into the water below, and when the distant curve of the bridge is met by a reflected arch beneath, the spot becomes one of the most hazardous on the course.

Here most generally, indeed, the game ends. I become absorbed in the lights and shadows, and the red gleam of the advancing street car, which has done its best to creep up from behind, comes as a surprise. Then it is nip and tuck for the white post. Never say the street car motorman isn't putting on full speed! Perhaps he knows it is a game, perhaps it is his last trip and he wants to get home; at any rate, he is in a hurry. The center of the bridge is near, the dingy sign, with its single word "Stop" hanging from the wire, is at hand.

The car is beside me, the sliding doors open, and in a second I am scooped up, and the Harvard Square car is rumbling on without its once having stopped.

THE GALLIC COCK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When one looks at the traffic of the Paris streets and the tangle of it, one wonders how anyone ever reaches his destination. The police make gallant efforts to cope with it, but they lack the suavity and "savoir faire" of the English constable. Some even protest that the traffic sorts itself better when there is none to direct it. Certainly, restrictions check the flow; but how would the poor pedestrian ever cross this raging sea without the raised wand parting the waters?

And the worst part of the racket is its continuation far into the night. There is no cessation until just before the dawn. Then, after an hour or two it begins again, heralded by the dustman, whose exuberant treatment of the ash cans banishes all hope of morning sleep. But in contrast with this prodigality of energy is the vast calm of the country. Peace belongs to the beautiful landscape, to the patient tilling of the fields, to the stooping figures of the peasantry. Such serenity is unshakable and, in the war, the plowman kept grimly to his task behind the front, even when shells were falling round him. Thus is the restlessness of great centers offset by the imperturbable country. The balance is restored and this has been always the safeguard of France—this France which, in this flaming autumn is a peerless picture. The tall poplars are incandescent; the planes and willows lag a little as if reluctant to follow nature in her vivid mood. In their striking dress of brown and green and shimmering yellow, the trees sentinel the white roads, which lie over the green face of France. This land of unutterable quiet explains so much in Gallic temperament and history. It explains why the peasant just goes on working, whilst politicians fret and journalists imagine vain things.

I, who knew the pre-war France for long years, am astonished, I confess, to find it immutable, grounded in its nationalism, still instinct with its genius and racialism. This is the France I have always known—not changed a whit save in being more intense, more truly charged with vitality. Millions of Anglo-Saxons have lived for years upon its soil; there have been vast cities built wholly English or American. Tourists still haunt the hotels, but in lessened numbers. Paris is "chez-elle" and unfeignedly glad at the thought. True, more speak English than before. Three midinettes—the charming name is for the work girl—sitting in front of me in the Tuileries Gardens are reading Dickens and ephemeral literature in English.

There is a greater outspreading of

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Three Midinettes reading Dickens

the cafés, as if the world were more intent on pleasure. The theaters, too, have multiplied, the music halls grown more emphatically French—indeed, everywhere the Gallic cock rustles his feathers and lustily proclaims his right to live and enjoy. And tomorrow new conquests will be his in the domain of art and industry. And the windows of the shops express that in their "chic" originality, Paris leads the taste of the world.

Yet beyond the obvious well-being of the working class is the fact of French indebtedness. This concerns not merely the sums owed abroad, which are vast enough to weigh upon the springs of public action, but, also, the large deficit in the internal budget. How is that to be met? By new taxation? In what direction? One does not know. One knows only that France will live on, undiminished: She is not going to succumb to difficulties, she has the will to rise, and those sterling qualities in her artists, business folk and peasantry will enable her to do it.

Sometimes her writers speak disrespectfully of the Allies, accusing them of I know not what crimes of self-interest and conspiracy to obtain advantage. Has not England gained all her ends in the war: destruction of German competition and of the German fleet; acquisition of the Teuton's colonies? And America, has she not emerged richer and stronger from the struggle? But France, who bore the heat and burden before substantial help came, is down under the horror of outrageous circumstance. Germany is always there, ready to strike when the time comes. And yet France is abandoned by those who fought with her! In this strain talk the journalists. But, in its heart of hearts, the public knows just what she owes the Allies: intuition has told it. But the sun shines and in its flames stands the "coq" uttering its cry of self-assertion.

GRAPEVINES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"I bringa da vine, Mees. Gooda vine. Plant tonight."

"Oh! Not tonight, Tony. It is supper time, and dark already."

"No! No! Mees, I work da morning. Digga da drain. Plant him tonight. We have da moon. It will be lika day. I come tonight? Yes?"

"All right. Tonight, then."

"Good-by, Mees. I bring da vine. Gooda vine. Plant him quick." And away he went.

Tony lives over the hill on the outskirts of the town with his wife and a large family of children. He is a digger by day and a gardener by night. If anyone in town has a well, a cellar, or a drain to be dug, he sends for

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Tony arranged the roots

Tony. His vegetables are the first and the last on the market, and no garden is considered quite complete without one or more of his Concord grapevines.

When he planted some peach trees for me in the spring he informed me that I needed some of his grapevines. I admitted that I wanted them, but my garden was already so crowded that I had looked in vain for a place where I could squeeze them in. He looked the garden over and said he would bring vines and posts in the fall and find a place for them, and now, when the dried leaves were collecting in little heaps under the raspberry bushes, and only the hardy chrysanthemums were left blossoming in the garden, he had come to keep his promise.

I had eaten my supper and was reading the paper, when Tony's cart rattled into the driveway. He looked even smaller and darker than usual as he scuffed through the leaves in the moonlight to the foot of the lawn, and deposited two large grapevines at the edge of the garden. He darted back to the cart again and again for posts, shovel, crowbar, pruning knife, and some long, slender birch switches with clusters of leaves clinging to them.

Then, making grotesque shadows as he flung out his arms, he threw off his sweater, seized the shovel, and set to work. The dirt flew, and so did his tongue. He never stopped working or talking except to mop his face with a handkerchief.

He made no response when I asked him if he wanted some dressing, but when I pointed to a pile behind the rhubarb he was off at once, and returned, stepping as carefully and swiftly as a cat between the chrysanthemums, with a huge shovelful, saying, "He lika manure."

At last the holes were ready and I held the posts and vines in place while Tony, on his hands and knees, arranged the roots, stroking and spreading them with patient care. Once more the shovel flew, then water, and the vines were planted.

At this point his shadow again began to perform strange antics on the lawn. This time it was a snake charmer, twisting a stiff, unwilling serpent around his waist, his arms, and neck. The twisting and bending were accompanied by a monotonous chant:

Soople, soople,
Maka heem soople;
Soople, soople,
Maka heem soople,

until the birch switches, yielding now, and pliable, were ready to be bound around the posts and vines. With a deft twist one end of the improvised rope slipped under another. There was a flash of the pruning knife, then another, and Tony stooped down to pick up his tools.

"I come in da spring and prune him for you."

"Good," I said, "and don't forget to bring the wire for the trellis. I shall train them low for the children."

Down clanged the tools, and up went Tony's hands, while he twisted his face into a grimace.

"No! no! Mees. You not wanta wire. You not wanta trellis. Da grape not grow down here. Lika sun. Lika heat. He climb way, way up."

I looked up in dismay at the eight-foot posts with their shadows stretching half way across the garden.

"I bringa bush. Tie on top. He send out leetle—what you call dem?—tendreels, leetle tendreels. Climb over da bush. You will have grapes; so many you cannot peep, blue, beeg. Higher da vine, bigger da grape. You will see."

He was in the cart by this time, and I was running after him to say good night.

"Good night, Mees. Gooda vine. You got gooda vine."

"THE BELLS"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was before a thin house that on the last Saturday of November, 1871, Irving made his first appearance as Mathias in "The Bells." There was no special reason why the audience should be other than thin. The Lyceum, a discredited theater, had been taken over by "Colonel" Hezekiah Luithicum Bateman, an American manager, who had come over in 1865 to exploit his three fair daughters. The eldest, Kate Josephine (Mrs. Crowe), had appeared as far back as 1851 at the St. James's Theater as one of the so-called "Bateman Children," under the auspices of Phineas T. Barnum. It was now his third daughter's (Isabella) turn, and Bateman took the Lyceum that she might make her début as an adult. He had, on September 16, made a start with "Fanchette," a failure, in which Irving appeared as a sentimental peasant. Irving had at that time one or two successes in the West End to his credit, and a fine record of hard work in the provinces, where he had spent most of the 15 years he had been on the stage. "Fanchette" had been quickly replaced by a hastily prepared and sketchy version of "Pickwick," another failure, in which, however, Irving, as Jingle, came out considerably ahead of the rest.

Bateman was at his wit's end. His daughter was, as yet, clearly unequal to the position he had designed for her. His leading man was George Belmore, a low comedian; the rest of his company were "also rans." He could not find a play in which they were likely to shine. Irving came to his rescue. There was then going about Bohemian London a Jew, Leopold Lewis, who had generally a play in his pocket. He had been educated for the law, but the only soliciting he now practised was badgering managers to produce his plays. The play in hand at the moment was a dramatization of Erckmann-Chatrian's novel, "Le Juif Polonais," which had reached the Paris stage in 1869. Having failed to convince Bateman of its merits, he had a go at Irving, who saw in it a part for himself if for nobody else. For a long time Bateman was obdurate, but at last Irving's tenacity prevailed, and Bateman, making the best of a bad job, did all he could to give the play a chance.

Bateman really had more to say for himself in distrusting "The Bells" than most managers have had in rejecting plays that later events showed they should have jumped at. Another version, "Paul Zegers," by Burnand, was in rehearsal at the Alfred Theater (just off the Edgware Road and at other times called the Marylebone and the West London), and when produced, less than a fortnight before "The Bells," fell flat. There was no part for Isabella. Nor could Mathias, hitherto played as a dull, cunning, solid peasant of small human interest, be regarded as a character altogether in Irving's line. He had, it is true, on his benefit night at the Vaudeville a few months before, thrilled the audience by his recitation of "The Dream of Eugene Aram." But, though known to be ambitious—had he not selected "Hamlet" and "Richelieu" for his benefit nights in the provinces?—his reputation in London rested on one or two highly eccentric comedy impersonations, of which the most notable were his Digby Grant in "The Two Roses," and his Mr. Chevenix in "Uncle Dick's Darling," and on some semi-humorous studies of raffish rascality. However, Irving had his way, and ever after Bateman claimed to have discovered the genius he was entertaining all unawares.

"The Bells" was the making of Irving, and its production is one of the two great turning points in the theatrical history of the last century. To match the first night of 1871 one must go back to that still more wonderful first night of January, 1814, when Edmund Kean played Shylock to the almost empty benches of Drury Lane. We are apt to imagine that every great actor has had such a first night, but in the sudden and unexpected revelation of a new force, in its instantaneous and immediate acceptance, and in their inauguration of a new era, these two first nights stand alone.

Garrick had played "King Richard III" at Goodman's Fields Theater as an interlude between the two parts of "a vocal and instrumental concert," if you please—more than once before the town got to hear of it and took to repairing to Whitechapel in such numbers that the patent houses, finding themselves deserted, felt the drain, and putting the law into motion, had the unlicensed theater closed and secured Garrick for Drury Lane. All one can say is that it was between October 19, 1741, when he first appeared at Goodman's Fields, and May 11, 1742 when he first appeared at Drury Lane, that Garrick became famous. No doubt Mrs. Siddons created a tremendous sensation at Drury Lane in 1782, but she was merely a very much improved actress appearing in a line of parts she had played at Drury Lane seven years earlier with indifferent success. What first night ever meant so much to Kemble, to Macready, to Charles Kean, or to Phelps? None of them was transformed as in the twinkling of an eye. Those actors and actresses that have attained preeminence have, almost without exception, worked their way up, slowly, with difficulty, and in the public eye.

In inducing Bateman to let him appear as Mathias, Irving showed that he knew what he was about, and that he was conscious of powers which he had hitherto had no opportunity of displaying. But he also knew—and not all the honor now done him made him lose his head—that Mathias was after all a freak part, a rickety and unsure foundation of the reputation he felt it within his power to achieve. Addressed mainly to the emotions, it had, while pandering to his more showy and strenuously melodramatic qualities, done little or nothing to expose those qualities of the heart on which all great acting must be based. And so his next big part was Charles I, in Wills's play, in every way the antithesis of Mathias. In the choice he showed a keen discrimination in human nature, a faculty in which life, not learning, confers the degrees. The mournful beauty, the still pathetic charm of the Martyr-King, were as great and surprising revelations as anything in the portrayal of Mathias, and henceforth Irving stood in a class by himself.

All we are now concerned with is the rise of Irving, not his decline, after a stage career of unparalleled glory. But it may be remarked that his rise and long ascendancy contributed materially to the ruin of the theater. He by his austere dignity and aloofness made the stage "respectable" and so helped to destroy the means of grace by which he became great. When he made his first appearance at Sunderland in 1856 the profession was practically a close corporation, and the hardest worked in the world. It consisted of families, born and bred in the business. The young man who entered it from the outside was regarded as lost—his relatives might pray for him that he might see the error of his ways, but that was the full extent of their charity. Consequently, such recruits as the stage got from without were young men, desperately in earnest. They felt the "call," and were prepared for any sacrifice.

In the first three years or so of his stage career, Irving played something like 400 parts. Then came a spell of London. Feeling that he still had much to learn, he returned to provincial drudgery and played another 200 parts before appearing at the Lyceum. The parts he played at the Lyceum after Mathias number less than 50 in a period of 35 years. By making the stage respectable he brought on to it crowds of young men who had no "call" and adopted the stage as an easy career, less onerous than other occupations, which would cost them neither friends nor legacy. The extravagance of Irving's managerial methods resulted in a transfer of the center of gravity from the acting to the décor and has helped economically to necessitate the long run and so destroyed the stock company system, to which Irving, in common with all other great actors, owed everything. The most zealous young actor in the world can now hardly hope to play 100 parts in the whole of his career. And so "The Bells," which, 50 years ago, rang in one of the few supreme actors of all time, sounded a knell to those conditions, which alone made him possible.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If it hadn't been that I was so fortunate as to meet a Japanese bulb merchant on one of his annual trips to America I should have gone on believing, as most people believe, I think, that the chrysanthemum is the national flower of Japan. It seems, however, that the Japanese never have made any choice of this kind, hesitating, perhaps, as has the United States, between two or three rivals, each with merits not easily overlooked. Doubtless many Japanese would vote for their beloved cherry blossoms or the wistaria, which grows in wonderful sprays six to twelve feet long on the banks of the streams and ponds.

Still, if the chrysanthemum is not the national flower of Japan, there seem to be good reasons for calling it the official flower of that country. It long appeared on the seal of the emperor, I was told by my friend from the Orient, and has been used very often on stamps and coins. It is usually in a conventionalized form, to be sure, but is obviously enough a chrysanthemum, or kiku, to use the Japanese name.

"After all, though," said my visitor, "the chrysanthemum is not really a Japanese flower. It was grown in China long before it was ever seen in Japan."

"Isn't that true of many Japanese plants?" I inquired, not unwilling to show that I myself knew something about matters horticultural.

"Unquestionably," was the prompt reply. "We are indebted to China for many of the flowers we love best, although that fact is not realized by large numbers of our people. However, we have greatly improved them, sometimes changing them almost beyond recognition, so that in a sense they belong to us after all."

The chrysanthemum is the flower of the East as the rose is the flower of the West, and the immense yellow balls, often a foot or more in diameter, which are produced in the greenhouses of England and America are the blending of two species which grow wild in China and Japan. Indeed, their origin is similar to that of many garden chrysanthemums, in spite of their great difference in size and general appearance.

Florists have taken kindly to this Eastern favorite because it comes at a time when other flowers are short. "England," declares a well-known writer of that country, "grows the finest chrysanthemums in the world." American florists might be inclined to take issue with him on this point, but it is certain, I think, that no other country grows so many. Greenhouses covering hundreds of acres are given over to their cultivation and enormous numbers are sold every day throughout the season at the great Covent Garden market in London.

Something about the chrysanthemum excites the imagination of flower lovers everywhere. At least a hundred books have been written about this favored flower of the East, more, probably, than about any other flower except the rose. As for newspaper and magazine articles, they are numberless, almost, as the sands of the sea. And so this little sketch of Autumn's Queen goes out, too, to join the great company.

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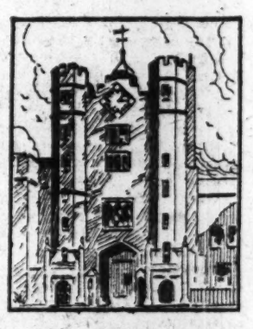

ST. JAMES' PALACE, where Henry VIII. as well as Mary, Queen of Scots, once lived. It is no longer a Royal residence but Foreign Ambassadors are still accredited to the Court of St. James.

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DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE

1395 EUSTACE v. DICKEY
1402 SAME v. SAME
Exceptions of Emilie B. Hulin
1415 SAME v. SAME
Appeal of Daisy L. Krauthoff et al.
1423 SAME v. SAME
Appeal of Daisy L. Krauthoff et al.

RUGG, C. J. This is a suit in equity. The plaintiffs are three persons, who by succession are trustees under a deed of trust executed by Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of "Christian Science" so called, as donor, on January 25, 1898, to three persons therein named as trustees. The defendants are four persons alleged to be trustees under another deed of trust executed by Mrs. Eddy dated September 1, 1892, and also to be Directors of The First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, and two other persons, each alleged to be claiming to be a trustee and director in association with the other four. The basic question is whether the defendants have power to remove one of the plaintiffs from the position of trustee.

The answer to that question depends upon the true interpretation of these deeds of trust executed by Mrs. Eddy and whatever other matters rightly may be considered in ascertaining their meaning.

The deed of Mrs. Eddy of January 25, 1898, whereby were created the trusts hitherto administered by the plaintiffs, hereinafter called the trust deed, related wholly to personal property. The declared object of that trust, recited in the early part of the trust deed, is "for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by me." It transferred title to certain goods and chattels connected with the publishing business conducted for the promotion of the interests of Christian Science, which theretofore had been carried on by a corporation called the Christian Science Publishing Society. The grantees were three individuals, who accepted the transfer upon the trusts set forth in the deed. These are stated in paragraphs numbered from 1 to 14, both inclusive. The first of these requires the trustees to use the property exclusively for carrying on the business, which had been conducted by the Christian Science Publishing Society, "in promoting the interests of Christian Science." Among these trusts were provisions to the effect that the trustees should energetically and judiciously manage the publishing business under the unincorporated name of "The Christian Science Publishing Society" on a strictly Christian basis and "upon their own responsibility and without consulting me [Mrs. Eddy] about details, subject only to my supervision, if I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them," should account for and pay over the profits of the business every six months to the treasurer of The First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, subject to the order of "The First Members of said Church," who were empowered to make the final disposition "only in accordance with the rules and by-laws contained in the Manual of said Church," and should employ and fix compensation of necessary help, assistance and persons to conduct the business and "To prepare Bible Lessons or Lesson Sermons to be read in the Christian Science churches." The annual compensation of the trustees was to be $1000 each "or such salary as the said Church may determine from time to time." The trustees were required at all times to be "loyal, faithful and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by me in my book." Clause 8 of the trust deed is in these words: "Said trustees shall have the direction and supervision of the publication of said Quarterly and also of all pamphlets, tracts and other literature pertaining to said business, using their best judgment as to the means of preparing and issuing the same, so as to promote the best interests of the Cause, reserving the right to make such changes as I may think important." In clause 10 of the trust deed, it is provided that vacancies among the trustees should be filled by the donor, if she so elected, otherwise by the remaining trustees, and that "The First Members together with the directors of said Church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient."

The facts are found by the master, in the light of which these words of this trust deed must be interpreted. Mrs. Eddy founded Christian Science. In 1879 she organized a church and became its pastor. In 1892 she reorganized the church. Under date of the first of September of that year she conveyed to four persons "as trustees as hereinafter provided and to their legitimate successors in office forever" land in Boston upon which within five years they were required to build a church edifice. It was provided that the "grantees shall be known as the Christian Science Board of Directors." Thus that board first was constituted. "The First Church of Christ Scientist" was not organized until September 23, 1892. The deed declared that the grantees should "constitute a perpetual body or corporation under and in accordance with section one, Chapter 39 of the Public Statutes of Massachusetts. The master has found that the grantees never organized themselves as a corporation and never became such by virtue of their duties or similarity to deacons and wardens. The mere declaration of the grantor could not make them a corporation.

The directors were required, upon the completion of the church building, to "elect a pastor, reader or speaker to fill the pulpit who shall be a consistent Christian Scientist," to maintain public worship in accordance with the doctrines of Christian Science in said church and to that end they were "fully empowered to make any and all necessary rules and regulations." The directors were enjoined not to allow in the church building any preaching or other religious services not consonant and in strict harmony with the doctrines and practice of Christian Science as taught and explained by Mrs. Eddy. The directors also were required to maintain regular preaching, reading or speaking in the church on each Sabbath and to rebuild the church under conditions named. The number of directors named in the deed of September 1, 1892, was four. In addition to the duties imposed on them by that deed, they have exercised other powers and performed additional functions, assigned to them by the Church Manual, all of a highly important nature and covering a wide field. There was no rule fixing their number until February 1903 when a by-law was adopted, which has since continued in force, establishing their number at five. By the name "Christian Science Board of Directors" originally the four persons named as trustees by the deed of September 1, 1902, were described. As often, if not universally, used thereafter in the Church Manual, that name designates the board of five exercising powers and performing functions not derived from the deed but from the Church Manual.

The master also has found that the church has never become incorporated but has continued from the first an unincorporated religious association. It has worshipped regularly to the present in the edifice erected by the directors. "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.," was organized on September 23, 1892, by eleven persons among whom were the four named as trustees and constituted directors in the deed of September 1, 1892. These eleven persons together with one other were voted to be "First Members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist." Others designated as "First Members" were added from time to time by vote of "First Members." The voting power in the church always has been confined according to its polity to "First Members." Members of the church had no voting power. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, at the instance of the founder first adopted rules and by-laws in 1895. These were radically changed from time to time during the life of Mrs. Eddy and many different editions of them called the "Church Manual" have been published. In every edition the names of the Christian Science Board of Directors have been printed under the caption "Church Officers" together with the names of other officers of the church. This is true of those editions issued before January 25, 1898. At that time important functions of the church such as the election of all officers, the appointment of missionaries, the appointment and removal of readers of the church to conduct its services, amongst others, were vested in the board of directors by the Church Manual. Although it was not until 1908 that a by-law of the church expressly included a board of directors among the officers, it always has been provided by a by-law that all officers of the church should be elected by the board of directors.

The provisions respecting First Members in force at the time of the trust deed of January 25, 1898, were that their regular meetings were to be held semi-annually, that they should vote on the admission of candidates and attend to the transaction of any church business that properly might come before them. Their number should not be permitted to fall below forty and seven constituted a quorum. It was provided in the Church Manual of 1898 that the number of First Members should not exceed fifty, and in several subsequent editions one hundred was fixed as the maximum number.

Subsequent events have introduced new factors with reference to which the trust deed must now be applied. In January, 1901, the First Members adopted a by-law providing that "The business of the Mother Church [another name by which The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was known] hitherto transacted by the First Members shall be done by its 'Christian Science Board of Directors.'" This by-law was accepted and acted upon forthwith by the entire church membership without objection, and has so continued to be observed until the present. Almost immediately after the adoption of this by-law, at Mrs. Eddy's request or with her approval, a by-law, to the effect that vacancies among the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society (the trustees created by the trust deed of January 25, 1898) might be declared by the First Members and the directors, was changed so as to vest that power exclusively in the Christian Science Board of Directors. Every by-law or amendment since adopted was transmitted by Mrs. Eddy to the Board of Directors alone, by whom it was adopted. It is manifest that this procedure had the approval of Mrs. Eddy. After January, 1901, the First Members never undertook to transact any business of the church and no new First Members were elected. In 1903 a by-law was adopted by the Board of Directors changing the name of "First Members" to "Executive Members" and in 1908 another by-law was adopted repealing all provisions concerning Executive Members and providing that "there being no further necessity for their organization, they shall be and hereby are disbanded." This occurred about two years before the passing on of Mrs. Eddy, and was approved, if not originated, by her. There has been no objection or protest to this. No meetings of First or Executive members have been held since that time. There has been continuous acquiescence in the binding force of this by-law by the entire membership of the church. All by-laws and provisions of the Church Manual were adopted during the life of Mrs. Eddy and substantially every one was suggested or proposed for adoption by her. So far as concerns the government of the church, treating it as an ecclesiastical organization, the First Members, who alone had voting power, have been abolished and have ceased to exist and the entire management has passed into the hands of the directors, a self-perpetuating

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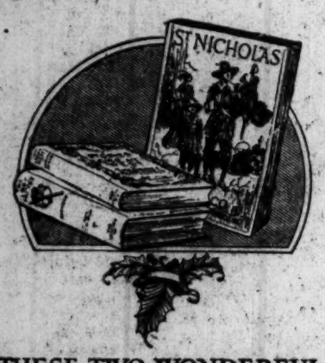

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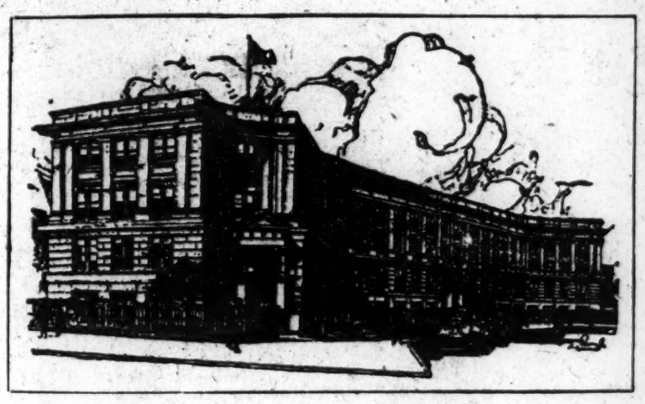

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body, all this at the suggestion and with the approval of Mrs. Eddy.

The Church Manual in force in January, 1898, bore upon its title page "Church Manual of the First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston Massachusetts by Mary Baker G. Eddy." With slight modifications, this has continued to be the title page of every edition of the Church Manual. The last several editions issued during the life of Mrs. Eddy contained provision that "This Manual shall not be revised without the written consent of its author." Since the Church Manual on its face purports to be the work of Mrs. Eddy as author and the master has found it to be proved that substantially all its provisions were suggested or proposed by her, it is apparent that there can now, since the decease of Mrs. Eddy, be no change in the provisions of the Church Manual in accordance with its terms.

The trust deed made provision for the removal of a trustee by the concurrent action of the First Members and the directors of the church. That is the effect of the clause conferring upon them "the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient." In this context, the power to declare a vacancy is the equivalent of the power of removal.

The precise question to be decided is whether under these circumstances one of the trustees can be removed by the board of directors, since the First Members have been deprived of all ecclesiastical power and have been disbanded in accordance with the polity of the church.

Every instrument in writing, although it cannot be varied or controlled by extrinsic evidence, must be interpreted with a view to all the material circumstances of the parties at the time of its execution, in the light of the pertinent facts within the knowledge of those who signed it and in such manner as to give effect to the main end designed to be accomplished by the instrument. Best v. Berry, 189 Mass. 510. Polsey v. Newton, 199 Mass. 450. Simonds v. Simonds, 199 Mass. 552. Cotting v. Boston, 201 Mass. 97. Bullard v. Leach, 213 Mass. 117. Tax Commissioner v. Putnam, 227 Mass. 522, 523, 524. Attorney General v. Methuen, 236 Mass. 564, 573. It is a cardinal rule in the interpretation of trust instruments that they are to be so construed as to give effect to the intent of the founder of the trust as manifested by the words used in the light of all the surrounding facts, unless inconsistent with some rule of law or repugnant to the terms of the instrument. McCurdy v. McCallum, 186 Mass. 464, 469. Ware v. Minot, 202 Mass. 512. Taft v. Stearns, 234 Mass. 273, 277. The decision of the question concerning any trust instrument depends upon the intention of the founder as manifested by the words used. An omission to express an intention cannot be supplied by conjecture. But if a reading of the whole trust instrument produces a conviction that a particular interest or power must have been intended to have been given not expressed by formal words, the court must supply the defect by implication, and so mould the language of the founder of the trust as to carry into effect the intention which it is of opinion has by the instrument as a whole been sufficiently declared. This principle has been chiefly invoked in the interpretation of wills but is equally applicable to a trust deed like that here involved. Metcalf v. Framingham Parish, 128 Mass. 370, 374. Boston Safe Deposit Co. v. Coffin, 152 Mass. 95, 100. Sanger v. Bourke, 209 Mass. 481, 486. Tibbetts v. Tomkinson, 217 Mass. 244, 252. Lamb v. Jordan, 233 Mass. 335, 340. The trust deed now under consideration must be construed and interpreted according to these principles. The avowed purpose of the trust deed of January 25, 1898, was for "more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science." The business of publishing was to be conducted "in promoting the interests of Christian Science." The profits derived from that business were to be paid to the treasurer of the church who was authorized to dispose of it only in accordance with the manual of the church. Preparation of religious publications is the chief business of the trustees.

It is manifest from the structure of the trust deed as well as from its express words that the single and only design of the founder was to promote and extend the religion of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy. Every part of the trust deed reenforces and makes even more plain the avowed purpose of Mrs. Eddy that her sole and completely dominating aim in establishing the trust was to promote and extend the religion of Christian Science as taught by her. The administration of the trust must continue to be directed exclusively to the accomplishment of that object alone.

A trust of that nature cannot be revoked or modified in the absence of reservation of an express power to that end by the donor. Lund v. Thorp, 227 Mass. 474. The deed in question created a trust complete in itself. By its own phrase it was declared to be upon the "perpetual and irrevocable Trust and confidence" therein set out. The delivery by the donor of the trust deed and of the property thereby transferred and the acceptance thereof by the grantees and the performance by them of the trust thereby established was an executed trust. It must be construed and applied according to its terms. Crawford v. Nies, 224 Mass. 474. Eliot v. Trinity Church, 232 Mass. 517.

The clause at the end of paragraph eight which conferred upon the trustees direction and supervision of the publication of the Quarterly and all tracts and pamphlets, "reserving the right to make such changes as I may think important," is not a reservation of a general or special power of revocation of the trust itself or of any of its terms or provisions. The context shows that that clause refers only to the direction and supervision of the trustees over publications. Its scope and force are confined to the particular subject matter of that paragraph. It vested in the donor the right of modifying and altering the publications to be issued "to promote the best interests of the Cause." The power there retained concerned the publications and did not extend to the whole frame of the trust.

The words "First Members" occur twice in the trust deed, in paragraph four and in paragraph ten. The context in paragraph four is that the trustees shall keep accurate books of account and shall pay all expenses of the publishing business and "once in every six months shall account for and pay over to the treasurer of The First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Mass., the entire net profits of said business. . . . Said treasurer shall hold the money so paid over to him subject to the order of 'The First Members' of said Church, who are authorized to order its disposition only in accordance with the rules and by-laws contained in the Manual of said Church." The "First Members" of that church thus were constituted by the trust deed the sole body by which the net income of the publishing business as conducted by the trustees could be disbursed. Confessedly the net profits thus paid over have been very large in the aggregate. They must constitute a substantial element in the promotion and extension of Christian Science as taught by its leader. The First Members were an integral part of the organization of "The First Church of Christ Scientist." They were selected for that reason. They were not coordinate, subsidiary, ancillary trustees. They were too numerous to qualify as trustees. Their duty was to disburse the net income, not in conformity to their own judgment, but only in accordance with the rules and by-laws contained in the manual of that church. In the earliest edition of the manual, by which that church was governed, and in all subsequent editions, there is printed as a foreword an extract from the writings of Mrs. Eddy to the effect amongst other matters that the "Rules and by-laws in the Manual . . . were impelled by a power not one's own, were written at different dates and as the occasion required." The edition of the manual in use on January 25, 1898, the date of the trust deed, was designated the seventh. It was different in material particulars from those which had preceded it. It is manifest that the trust deed was intended to be made subject, so far as it concerned the officers of the church and their powers and duties touching the disbursement of the net income paid by the trustees to the treasurer of the church, to such changes as the occasion might require to be made in the manual. If the words "First Members" in this connection in paragraph four are given a hard, fixed and unchangeable meaning, then the trust must come to an end when First Members are abolished as a part of the church. If "First Members" have been irrevocably established as an essential part of the machinery by which alone the trust can be carried out, and if for any reason that machinery breaks down or becomes incapable of operation, then the trust itself would fail. Bullard v. Shirley, 153 Mass. 559, 560. Teele v. Bishop of Derry, 168 Mass. 341, 342. Such a result ought not to be reached except for most compelling reasons, after the trust has been established and executed for so many years. No such compelling reasons are found in this record. The plain intent of the founder of the trust is that the net income must be used to promote the religion of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy even though First Members may pass out of existence. The conclusion is unescapable that in this connection the words "First Members" had no hard and fast meaning, but were used in a broad sense to designate a body connected with and forming a part of that church, and to comprehend whatever body might from time to time exercise in accordance with the ecclesiastical laws of the Christian Science denomination the functions then exercised by First Members. Since the First Members have been abolished and all their powers transferred to the board of directors, it must follow that the directors are authorized to exercise the functions vested in First Members under paragraph four of the trust deed.

The meaning of the words "First Members" in this connection is a significant aid in determining the meaning of the same words upon their second occurrence in paragraph ten of the trust deed. It is a well recognized principle of interpretation that the same words used in different places in the same instrument commonly have the same meaning and effect unless another meaning is demanded by the context. Hall v. Hall, 209 Mass. 350, 353. Attorney General v. Armstrong, 231 Mass. 196, 211. Raymer v. Commissioner of Corporations, ante.

The second occurrence of the words "First Members" in the trust deed is in paragraph ten. The sentence there is "The First Members together with the directors of said Church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient." The precise point is whether the power of removal is gone if there are no longer any First Members. Although the trustees under the trust deed were given extensive powers concerning the publication of the so-called literature of the church, nevertheless they were not the final arbiters concerning these matters, because they might be removed from office by other church authorities "for such reasons" as to such other church authorities "may seem expedient." The soundness of the reasons for such removal is not made subject to review or revision by any other church tribunal, body or officer. The expediency of the reasons moving to that action are left by the deed wholly to the church authorities therein named. No discussion is needed to demonstrate that this power of removal was comprehensive, drastic and final. It is an important feature of the trust deed.

The power of removal of a trustee according to the trust deed was vested in "the First Members together with the directors of said Church." These are ecclesiastical terms. They describe authorities of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston as they were then constituted and established. Mrs. Eddy was the founder of that church. She was its pastor emeritus. It is manifest that so long as she lived the polity of that church might be modified or changed. Membership in the church, classification of members, voting rights, and officers, might be altered. Existing boards might be abolished and others created. The executive and disciplinary powers of the church, its officers and members, might be divided, consolidated and redistributed. They might be vested in one or several boards, officers or bodies. Of course the terms of the trust deed cannot be varied, but its words are to be interpreted with reference to the subject matter to which they relate. It seems manifest to us that all parties to the trust deed used the words "First Members" and "directors" in paragraph ten of the trust deed with the significance, which they had acquired in Christian Science usage, and with the knowledge that, according to the practices of that church, duties imposed on them might be shifted to others connected with the church. Those words comprehended at the time they were used all those possessed of authority to control the affairs of the church. They were used in a generic sense. They included such authorities even though their number and descriptive titles might change. The First Members did not include all members of the church. Those who united with the church by admission did not thereby become First Members. The First Members were those who were made such at the meeting for the organization of "The First Church of Christ Scientist" and those who subsequently were by these First Members voted into their fellowship. First Members alone possessed voting power. The church was in its infancy as a religious sect. Its founder was active. The deed of January 25, 1898, is itself evidence of a hope and expectation of growth of the church and of the sect. It is a familiar principle of legislation, illustrated by numerous statutes, that one board, commission or other body may be abolished and its powers and duties transferred to other and succeeding officers. No doubt has been raised concerning the validity of such statutes. Ecclesiastical denominations have like power as to the establishment of their officials, the description of their duties, the limits of their authority and the modification and alteration of these matters according to their own system of government. The conditions attendant upon the execution of the deed of January 25, 1898, indicate that its words "First Members together with the directors of said Church" were not used by the parties to the deed with the purpose of fixing inflexibly the persons or boards bearing those names in the church organization as alone capable of exercising power of removal of trustees. Thus to construe the words would be to stick to the form and to ignore the substance. The fair interpretation of the words is that those possessing the ecclesiastical functions at the time vested in First Members and directors should be the depositaries of the power of removal by whatever names they might be called, and however their number might fluctuate according to the polity of the church. In a more complete and accurate drafting of the deed of January 25, 1898, this might have been set forth in appropriate language. It is implied under all the circumstances from the words used. The intent of the parties to the trust deed as declared by the words used was not that the body known as First Members must be kept alive for all time in order that the power of removal of a trustee should continue, if at any time in the government of the church and in accordance with its practices it should be deemed wise to abolish First Members and transfer their duties to others. If such members should cease to exist under the church organization, the power of removal of a trustee would not thereby be extinguished. The parties to the instrument here in question were the founder of a sect of Christianity and three of her followers. The dominating purpose of the instrument was to promote and propagate the interests of that religious sect. As ancillary to that general object, power of removal of the trustees created by that instrument was established. It was vested in two constituent bodies of "The First Church of Christ Scientist," then organized and existing. The power of removal of the trustees was an essential part of the trust deed. The promotion of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy was the end and aim of the trust. To that regnant design all other provisions, not in themselves made fixed and unchangeable, must yield. Christian Science as thus taught was disclosed by the writings of the founder. The ecclesiastical organization established by her for the teaching and dissemination of Christian Science was "The First Church of Christ Scientist." She did not reserve to herself the power of removal of the trustees but she reposed that authority in First Members and directors of that church. That church was the beneficiary of the trust. That church as shown by the manual at the time of the excution of the trust deed of January 25, 1898, was the dominant church in Christian Science. It was the beneficiary of all net profits arising from the management of that trust. Its board of directors was clothed with extensive powers concerning its management. Its manual appears to be a vital part of Christian Science. The presumption is inevitable that all the parties to the trust deed of January 25, 1898, intended that the power of removal should be vested in the responsible representatives of The First Church of Christ Scientist, however they might be described or denominated, provided they succeeded to the powers and exercised the functions of First Members and directors. The inference is irresistible that they had in mind the mutability of the names and functions of church officers and intended that the power of removal should vest in such representatives of The First Church of Christ Scientist as might from time to time exercise according to the government of that church the functions and possess the powers of those named in the trust deed as having the power of removal. The vote of the First Members of January 10, 1901, embodied in a by-law to the effect that the business of the church hitherto transacted by them be done in the future by the directors, was not an attempt to delegate the trust power to participate in the removal of a trustee vested in them by the deed of January 25, 1898. It did not stand alone. It was a part of a large transaction. It was one step in the process of change according to the polity of the church whereby First Members were abolished and their duties and authorities vested in the directors.

The number of First Members of the church on January 25, 1898, when the trust deed was executed, is not disclosed in the record. It is, however, fairly inferable that they were numerous, and liable to constant fluctuation by reason of death and election of new members. Therefore, Mrs. Eddy could not have placed special confidence in their discretion as individuals. The principle that, when the element of personal choice is found, the exercise of the power must be confined to the person or persons selected and is not transmissible has no application. Sells v. Delgado, 186 Mass. 25, 27. The naming of directors and first members in paragraph ten of the trust deed as having power of removal was not an appointment of particular persons as repositories of authority but a designation of two classes of church functionaries in whom the power was to vest and survive, no matter who the individuals might be. The power conferred upon these two classes of church functionaries "to declare vacancies for such reasons as to them may seem expedient" imposed a continuing duty to maintain a certain intimacy of knowledge as to the work of the trustees in order to be able constantly to act intelligently. It was a power coupled with a trust. The obligation rested upon them to cause the provisions of the trust deed to be executed in accordance with its terms and the intent and purpose of the donor there expressed to be administered faithfully. This duty was given to the donees of the power by virtue of their respective positions in the church. In a sense this position was kindred to that of trustees clothed with a power coupled with an interest in the survivors of whom the authority continues for the purpose of effectuating the object of the power. Gould v. Mather, 104 Mass. 283, 286. Parker v. Sears, 117 Mass. 513. Chandler v. Rider, 102 Mass. 268. Coffin v. Attorney-General, 231 Mass. 579. Wilson v. Snow, 228 U. S. 217.

These circumstances distinguish the case at bar from Boston v. Doyle, 184 Mass. 373. In that case the holders of certain public offices had been designated in a trust instrument as members of a board of managers of a trust fund, and the offices thereafter were abolished and other offices created whose incumbents succeeded in most particulars to the same public duties. It was held that it became the duty of the court to appoint managers to take the places of those holding the original offices and designated by the donor as the board of managers.

The report of the master shows that the First Members have been disbanded according to the forms of church organization and government prevailing in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist." They are no longer in existence. They ceased to have any temporal power in 1901, and were disbanded in 1908. The means by which this was accomplished are not of consequence further than to know that they were those recognized, adopted and approved without dissent by the ecclesiastical body known as The First Church of Christ, Scientist. That result has been accepted by all Christian Scientists. It had the approval of Mrs. Eddy if it was not suggested by her. It has been embodied in every edition of the Church Manual since 1908. It would be difficult to conceive more convincing proof that the church as an organization had abolished First Members and conferred their powers, at least so far as related to removal of trustees, upon the directors. Votes and by-laws to that end were accepted with entire unanimity at the time and there has been unbroken acquiescence in their regularity for many years. The First Members have not become incapable of participation in the exercise of the power of removal of trustees merely as the result of their own act. The governing power of the church at the suggestion or with the approval of Mrs. Eddy has brought about their elimination in connection with removals because substantially all their power has been transferred to the directors. That has been accomplished by ecclesiastical methods accepted without question by all the church. It is a matter as to which the action of the church according to its rules is final. So far as concerns the power of removal of a trustee under the trust deed of January 25, 1898, the organization of the church in accordance with its polity has consolidated those powers, previously shared by the First Members and the directors in concurrence, and placed them wholly in the directors. Interpreting the words of the trust deed according to their true meaning, we are of opinion that the power of removal thereby survived and became vested in the board of directors. It exists in them by virtue of their office and the trust reposed in them by the deed of January 25, 1898, and the duties placed upon them by the church itself. Carter v. Papineau, 222 Mass. 464. Attorney General v. Armstrong, 231 Mass. 196.

The board of directors as those words are used in the trust deed of January 25, 1898, do not in our opinion refer to the board established by the deed of September 1, 1892, but to the officers constituting the ecclesiastical board of directors under the polity of the church. The reasons already stated respecting First Members lead to this conclusion. No reference to the deed of September 1, 1892, is found in the trust deed of January 25, 1898. The latter deed throughout relates to those connected with The First Church of Christ Scientist either as First Members or directors. These terms are ecclesiastical. When therefore the board of directors under the practice of the church was increased in membership, it became vested with powers formerly exercised by the four directors, so far as concerns the power of removal in the trust deed of January 25, 1898. It is unnecessary to determine in this connection whether the board of directors constituted a corporation or not. For the purpose of this decision the finding of the master that they never became a corporation is accepted.

The result is that the board of five directors have the power, if they act in accordance with law and with the terms of the trust deed of January 25, 1898, to effect the removal of a trustee under that deed.

The conclusion that the power of removal of a trustee is now vested in the board of five directors is contrary to that of the master, but it is in substance and effect the application of different legal principles to the facts found by the master. The facts found by him are accepted in their entirety. The result which has been stated follows in law from those facts.

One being absent and one refusing to vote, the three remaining directors adopted a resolution removing the plaintiff Rowlands from his position as one of the trustees under the deed of January 25, 1898. This resolution is somewhat long and recites numerous reasons. One of these is that Rowlands "evidently has other interests which prevent him from giving sufficient time and attention to the business of the Christian Science Publishing Society." Respecting this the master was "unable to regard the charge made as one actually believed to be true, by the directors who made it, after due inquiry into the facts, or as one which they would have considered sufficient for his removal if they had not desired to remove him for other reasons." The other reasons assigned in the resolution of removal grew out of a controversy, arising some years after the death of Mrs. Eddy, between the trustees and directors regarding the extent to which the former were subject to the control and supervision of the latter. Seemingly the controversy started because the directors requested that a pamphlet called "Purification" be not sent out until authorized by them. Nevertheless the business manager sent out the pamphlets on the ground that it was "his highest understanding of Principle to follow the original order of the Trustees" to that effect notwithstanding the request of the directors. Then the controversy widened into a general discussion of the respective powers and duties of the two boards under the deed of trust of January 25, 1898, and under the Church Manual. The controversy appears to have centered about the meaning of certain sections of the Church Manual and the extent to which its provisions authorized the directors to supervise the matter to be printed and sent out by the trustees, and to what extent the trustees were required to heed the provisions of the Church Manual. Into the details of that controversy, it is not necessary to enter. Out of it has grown the present litigation. The finding of the master is that "I am unable to hold either that the final authority claimed by the directors is so clearly established by the deed itself and the provisions of the Manual that no reasonable denial of it was possible—or that the Directors' determination that they had such final authority was conclusive upon the trustees. Whatever the right conclusion may be upon the question whether such final authority belonged to the Directors or not, it was by no means a question regarding which no honest difference of opinion was possible." This is another way of saying that an honest difference of opinion was possible. Therefore if the directors were honest in their view, they cannot be said to be without authority to decide that it was expedient with reference to the welfare of the trust to remove one of the trustees.

The words of the trust deed are that vacancies in the trusteeship may be declared "for such reasons as to them may seem expedient." That is a broad phrase. Expediency is a word of large import. It comprehends whatever is suitable and appropriate in reason for the accomplishment of the specified object. In this connection it includes whatever may rationally be thought to conduce to the welfare of the trust. It means that the genuine judgment of the named church authorities honestly exercised is to prevail. The discretion of those possessing the power of removal, when applied in good faith, is not subject to re-examination in respect of its wisdom. The judgment of the court cannot be substituted for the discretion of the constituted authorities, when fairly exercised. Whether the decision be right or wrong is not for the courts to decide. The power of removal cannot be put forth maliciously, whimsically, or capriciously. The function of the court is to ascertain whether the terms of the deed of trust have been observed, whether the proceedings have been regular, whether the cause assigned is one sufficient to warrant removal, whether fair opportunity has been accorded the trustee to present his side of the matter so as to satisfy the requirements of natural justice, whether the decision is within the scope of the power conferred and whether the final action appears to have been in the exercise of good faith and an honest judgment or to have been arbitrary and lacking in the ordinary elements of fairness. Proctor v. Heyer, 122 Mass. 525, 529. Grosvenor v. United Society of Believers, 118 Mass. 78, 91. Leverett v. Barnwell, 214 Mass. 105, 108. Richards v. Morison, 229 Mass. 458, 461. This does not necessarily imply that a formal hearing must be had before removal. O'Dowd v. Boston, 149 Mass. 443. Attorney General v. Donahue, 169 Mass. 18, 22. Sims v. Police Commissioner, 193 Mass. 547, 549. Circumstances may be conceived to exist, which would render a hearing futile. Nevertheless a hearing ordinarily is important to the decision of such a question. Burgess v. Mayor & Aldermen of Brockton, 235 Mass. 95, and cases collected at page 100. Smyth v. Phillips Academy, 154 Mass. 551, 557. Gray v. Christian Society, 137 Mass. 329, 331.

It hardly can be held to be a capricious or arbitrary exercise of power for the directors to determine that, because a radical difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the Church Manual existed between them and the trustees, the welfare of the trust required the removal of one of the trustees. It is not for us to pass upon the wisdom of such action. The only question is whether it was arbitrary and capricious and not in good faith. One of the grounds stated in the resolution of removal was that Mr. Rowlands did not recognize the importance of "promoting the interests of Christian Science by following the directions given by Mrs. Eddy in our Church By Laws" and had shown a disposition to pervert their meaning and annul their effect.

Respecting the good faith of the directors in this matter, the master finds that "So far as the assigned reasons accuse Rowlands of failure to devote time enough to the Publishing Society's business, or were made to appear as reasons requiring his removal only, and not equally the removal of his co-trustees, it may be said that they were not reasons assigned in good faith. But that the Directors who adopted the resolution honestly believed themselves to be exercising a power belonging to them, and for sufficient reasons whether those assigned or not, I find no reason to doubt." The directors cannot be said to have acted arbitrarily or capriciously in removing one only of the trustees, because the same grounds appear to have existed for removing all the trustees. Sound judgment may have dictated the removal of one, and not all. The last sentence of this finding to the effect that the directors honestly believed they were acting within their power and honestly believed their reasons to be sufficient is inconsistent with bad faith or fraud in its common acceptation. This is a finding of good faith on the part of the directors as to all the reasons stated except the one for failure to devote time enough to the business. It is not a finding that the other reasons given were tainted or affected by the one as to failure of Mr. Rowlands to devote time enough to the business. Those other reasons honestly assigned were such as, within the power vested in the directors, warranted them in making a removal. It is their honest judgment upon the question of expediency in this regard which must prevail and not that of any other body or magistrate.

The circumstance that no formal hearing was held is not decisive against the validity of the removal. While ordinarily one, whose conduct is called in question, ought to be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, it is apparent that the long controversy between the trustees and the directors had brought out clearly the points of difference between them. The grounds of removal, on which the action of the directors can stand, had been in substance fully debated orally and in writing and Mr. Rowlands had stated his point of view forcibly and at length.

A majority of the directors were present at the meeting and voted for the removal. That was sufficient in form to effect a removal. A unanimous vote was not required. The result is that upon the application of the principles of the law to the facts found by the master the removal of Mr. Rowlands as one of the trustees was effected.

While this case was pending before the single justice the Attorney General filed a petition for leave to intervene and to file an answer. That was denied. No exceptions were saved. No appeal was taken. Before the full court the Attorney General has filed a suggestion that the court is without jurisdiction to determine the issues raised on this record or to enter a final decree on the ground that the suit relates to a public charitable trust or trusts and that the Attorney General as the representative of the public beneficiaries is a party essential to jurisdiction over the subject. The point thus presented is not whether the Attorney General may be a proper party or whether in the exercise of the judicial discretion he ought to be permitted to become a party. Those questions were raised by his petition to intervene and, having been decided adversely to his contention without reservation of any right of review, cannot now be considered.

The court has taken jurisdiction of numerous cases, indistinguishable in this particular from the case at bar, to which the Attorney General was not a party. Carey v. Bliss, 151 Mass. 364. Morville v. Fowle, 144 Mass. 109. Teele v. Bishop of Derry, 168 Mass. 341. Worcester Missionary Society v. Memorial Church, 186 Mass. 531. Codman v. Brigham, 187 Mass. 309. Hubbard v. Worcester Art Museum, 194 Mass. 280. Ware v. Fitchburg, 200 Mass. 61. Crawford v. Nies, 220 Mass. 61. S. C. 224 Mass. 474. First African Association v. Worthy, 232 Mass. 331. It is the duty of the court of its own motion to examine its jurisdiction before proceeding to any decision. Eaton v. Eaton, 233 Mass. 351, 364 and authorities there collected. It is hardly to be thought that so many cases arising over so long a period of time could have been decided inadvertently. These adjudications without joining the Attorney General as a party are almost conclusive of the jurisdiction of the court even though the point has not been discussed.

The issue here to be settled (as has been already stated) is whether one of the trustees under the deed of January 25, 1898, can be and has been removed by the directors. The public interests must be directly and essentially, rather than remotely and accidentally involved as to some distinct issue in order to prevent the cause from proceeding to a decision without the presence of the Attorney General as a party. Jackson v. Phillips, 14 Allen, 539, 579. McKenzie v. Presbytery of Jersey City, 67 N. J. Eq. 625, 683 to 686. Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway v. Wilson, 1920 A. C. 358.

Whether the power of removal of one of the trustees has been exercised according to law is a matter of direct interest to the parties to the present proceeding. The absence of the Attorney General does not affect the jurisdiction of the court to proceed to a final determination on the merits of the issues raised between the immediate parties. Such decision will not directly pass upon interests of which the Attorney General in his official capacity is the representative.

No question is involved in this suggestion of the Attorney General either under the Constitution of this Commonwealth or under the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution. Cases like Riverside Mills v. Menefee, 237 U. S. 189 and McDonald v. Mabee, 243 U. S. 90 plainly depend upon a principle different from that here raised.

On April 6, 1920, after the filing of the master's report, Daisy L. Krauthoff and Edwin A. Krauthoff petitioned, in behalf of themselves and such other members of "The First Church of Christ Scientist" as might elect to come in, for leave to file exceptions to the master's report, a motion to recommit to the master and a motion to postpone. They sought to except to the report on objections filed but omitted from exceptions by the defendants. A decree was entered denying this petition and the petitioners claimed an appeal. The petitioners were not parties to the proceeding and therefore had no standing to present such a motion. The master's report was filed March 6, 1920. The time allowed by equity rules 31 and 32 for filing exceptions thereto had expired. Smedley v. Johnson, 196 Mass. 316. They had no right to appeal from the denial of their motion. Martin v. Tapley, 119 Mass. 116. Ex parte Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, 222 U. S. 578.

On October 20, 1920, which was about two months after the reservation of the case for decision by the full court, Mr. and Mrs. Krauthoff filed a motion in behalf of themselves and such other members of the church as might desire to join, to be admitted as parties to the suit and to refile the motions before filed and denied. There was no error in the denial of this motion. The case was pending before the full court. The single justice could not then deal with such questions. Burbank v. Farnham, 220 Mass. 514, 515, 516. Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co. v. Bigelow, 203 Mass. 159, 221. The motion also was addressed under the circumstances disclosed on the record to the discretion of the court, which cannot be held to have been abused. New York Bank Note Co. v. Kidder Press Manuf. Co. 192 Mass. 391, 408. Credits Commutation Co. v. United States, 177 U. S. 311, 314 to 317. Opinion by Lurton Circuit Judge in Toler v. Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway, 67 Fed. 168, 172. City of New York v. Consolidated Gas Co. 253 U. S. 219. There appears to have been no adversary relation between the petitioners and the directors. It was the duty of the latter to protect the interests of the members of "The First Church of Christ Scientist." John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Lester, 234 Mass. 559-562.

The result is that the exceptions of the defendants to the master's report so far as they relate to his rulings that the directors had no power under the deed of January 25, 1898, to remove a trustee and that the removal of Mr. Rowlands was ineffectual must be sustained. On the facts found by the master, in the light of the principles of law here found to be controlling the plaintiffs cannot maintain their bill.

In order to decide the fundamental issues raised on this record, it is unnecessary to consider the question whether Mr. Dittemore or Mrs. Knott is a director. That issue is directly involved in another suit.

The exceptions of Emelie B. Hulin have been waived and need not be considered.

Suggestion of the Attorney General denied.

Both appeals of Mr. and Mrs. Krauthoff dismissed.

Exceptions of Emelie B. Hulin waived.

Bill dismissed

DEED OF TRUST, JANUARY 25, 1898, BY MARY BAKER EDDY.

Exhibit 5
Mrs C. E. Dubuque
Concord, New Hampshire
JUN 4 1921
Mass. Superior Court,
Plymouth Co. Boston

BE IT KNOWN THAT I, Mary Baker G. Eddy of Concord, New Hampshire, in consideration of one dollar to me paid by Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie, all of Boston, Massachusetts, and in consideration of their agreement to faithfully observe and perform all the conditions hereinafter specified to be by them observed and performed, and for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by me, do hereby sell and convey to them, the said Bates, Neal and McKenzie, and their successors in the trust hereinafter established all and singular the personal property, goods, and chattels which were sold and conveyed to me by the Christian Science Publishing Society by its bill of sale dated January 21st, 1898, said property being located in the premises numbered 95 and 97 Falmouth Street in said Boston, including the publications called "The Christian Science Journal," (not including the copyrights thereof), the linotype, all pamphlets, tracts and other literature conveyed to me by said bill of sale, the Hymnal, the subscription lists of "The Christian Science Journal" and of "The Christian Science Quarterly," all stationary fixtures, stock on hand manufactured or otherwise, machinery, tools, mailing lists, book accounts, notes, drafts, checks and bills, whether in process of collection or not, five United States bonds of one thousand dollars each, all cash and bank accounts and all personal property of whatsoever kind ~~or nature~~ which belonged to said Society and which were conveyed to me as aforesaid, excepting only such of said property as may have been used and disposed of since the date of said sale to me, upon the following perpetual and irrevocable trust and confidence, namely:

1. Said trustees shall hold and manage said property and property rights exclusively for the purpose of carrying on the business, which has been heretofore conducted by the said Christian Science Publishing Society, in promoting the interests of Christian Science; and the principal place of business shall be in said Boston.

2. The business shall be done by said trustees under the unincorporated name of "The Christian Science Publishing Society."

3. Said trustees shall energetically and judiciously manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis, and upon their own responsibility, and without consulting me about details, subject only to my supervision, if I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them.

4. Said trustees shall keep accurate books of account of all the business done by them, and shall deposit in a responsible and reliable Bank or Trust Company all bonds, mortgages, deeds, and other documents or writings obligatory of every kind and nature for safe keeping; also all surplus funds over and above the sum necessary to defray the running expenses of the business, until the same shall be paid over to the Church Treasurer, as herein provided. No papers or monies shall be taken from said Bank or Trust Company excepting by and in the presence of a majority of said Trustees. Once in every six months the trustees shall account for and pay over to the treasurer of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.," the entire net profits of said business. The "net profits" shall be understood to mean the balance remaining at the end of each six months after paying the usual and legitimate expenses ~~reasonably~~ incurred in conducting the business. No authority is intended to be conferred upon the trustees to expend the money of the trust for property not ~~reasonably~~ necessary for the immediate successful prosecution of the business, or to invest the same for purposes of speculation, or to incur liabilities beyond their ability to liquidate promptly from the current income of the business. Said treasurer shall hold the money so paid over to him subject to the order of "The First Members" of said Church, who are authorized to order its disposition only in accordance with the rules and by-laws contained in the Manual of said Church.

5. The business manager shall present to the Trustees, at the end of each month, a full and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of the month.

6. Said Trustees shall employ all the help necessary to the proper conduct of said business, and shall discharge the same in their discretion or according to the needs of the business, excepting that the business manager may call in at times of necessity such temporary help as will facilitate the business.

7. The Trustees shall employ such number of persons as they may deem necessary to prepare Bible Lessons or Lesson Sermons to be read in the Christian Science churches, the same to be published Quarterly as has heretofore been done by and in the name of the Christian Science Quarterly; and they may, in their discretion, change the name or style of such Quarterly publication as occasion may demand. They shall also fix the compensation of the persons so selected.

8. Said Trustees shall have direction and supervision of the publication of said Quarterly, and also of all pamphlets, tracts, and other literature pertaining to said business, using their best judgment as to the means of preparing and issuing the same, so as to promote the best interests of the Cause, reserving the right to make such changes as I may think expedient

9. Said trustees and their successors in trust shall not be eligible to said trusteeship or to continue in the same, unless they are loyal, faithful, and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by me in my book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

10. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship for any cause, I reserve the right to fill the same by appointment, if I shall so desire, so long as I may live; but if I do not elect to exercise this right ~~and on and after my decease~~, the remaining trustees

shall fill said vacancy. The First Members together with the directors of said Church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient.

11. I also reserve the right to withdraw from said trust, if I shall so desire, the publication of the Christian Science Journal, but if I do not exercise this reserved option, then said Journal shall remain a part of the trust property forever.

12. Upon my decease, in consideration aforesaid, I sell and convey to said trustees my copyright of "The Christian Science Journal," to be held by them as the other property of said trust.

13. Said trustees shall each receive annually one thousand dollars for their services in that capacity, payable semi-annually in payments of five hundred dollars, or such salary as the said Church may determine from time to time.

14. The delivery of this instrument to, and its acceptance by, said trustees shall be regarded as the full establishment of the trust and as the agreement by the trustees to honestly and faithfully do and perform all things to be done and performed by them within the terms, objects and purposes of this instrument.

WITNESS my hand and seal at Concord New Hampshire, this twenty fifth day of January, 1898.

Mary Baker G. Eddy

We accept the foregoing Trust

January 25th 1898.

Edward P. Bates
James A. Neal
Wm P. McKenzie

September 8th, 1898 Thomas W. Hatten ... Succeeding Edward P. Bates, Resigned.
October 21st, 1898 ..... Joseph B. Clark ..... " James A. Neal.
September 25th, 1906 .. Allison V. Stewart ..... " Joseph B. Clark, Deceased.
January 6th, 1908 William D. McCracken ..... " Allison V. Stewart, Resigned.
June 19th, 1908 ..... Clifford P. Smith ..... " William D. McCracken, "
September 12th, 1911 ..... James A. Neal ..... " Clifford P. Smith
December 2nd, 1912 ..... Herbert W. Eustace ..... " James A. Neal
February 1st, 1917, Edward A. Merritt ..... " Thomas W. Hatten,
August 1, 1917, David B. Ogden ..... " William P. McKenzie,
August 1, 1917, Lamont Rowlands ..... " Edward A. Merritt.

City of Boston, October 7, 1918. 3 & 28 min. P. M. Received and entered in Records of Mortgages, Book 1313, Page 221

per James P. Donovan
City Clerk.

BOSTON, MASS.
OCT 7 3-28 PM 1918
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
RECEIVED

July 5, 1921, Paul Harvey ..... Succeeding David B. Ogden Resigned.

DEED OF TRUST

The following is a copy of the Deed of Trust given by Mary Baker Eddy January 25, 1898, constituting the Board of Trustees, organizing The Christian Science Publishing Society.

BE IT KNOWN THAT I, Mary Baker G. Eddy of Concord, New Hampshire, in consideration of one dollar to me paid by Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie, all of Boston, Massachusetts, and in consideration of their agreement to faithfully observe and perform all the conditions hereinafter specified to be by them observed and performed, and for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by me, do hereby sell and convey to them, the said Bates, Neal and McKenzie, and their successors in the trust hereinafter established all and singular the personal property, goods, and chattels which were sold and conveyed to me by the Christian Science Publishing Society by its bill of sale dated January 21st, 1898, said property being located in the premises numbered 95 and 97 Falmouth Street in said Boston, including the publication called "The Christian Science Journal," (not including the copyrights thereof), the linotype, all pamphlets, tracts, and other literature conveyed to me by said bill of sale, the Hymnal, the subscription lists of "The Christian Science Journal" and of "The Christian Science Quarterly," all stationary fixtures, stock on hand manufactured or otherwise, machinery, tools, mailing lists, book accounts, notes, drafts, checks and bills, whether in process of collection or not, five United States bonds of one thousand dollars each, all cash and bank accounts and all personal property of whatsoever kind or nature which belonged to said Society and which were conveyed to me as aforesaid, excepting only such of said property as may have been used and disposed of since the date of said sale to me, *upon the following perpetual and irrevocable trust and confidence*, namely:

1. Said trustees shall hold and manage said property and property rights exclusively for the purpose of carrying on the business, which has been heretofore conducted by the said Christian Science Publishing Society, in promoting the interests of Christian Science; and the principal place of business shall be in said Boston.

2. The business shall be done by said trustees under the unincorporated name of "The Christian Science Publishing Society."

3. Said trustees shall energetically and judiciously manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis, and upon their own responsibility, and without consulting me about details, subject only to my supervision, if I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them.

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5. The business manager shall present to the Trustees, at the end of each month, a full and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of the month.

6. Said Trustees shall employ all the help necessary to the proper conduct of said business, and shall discharge the same in their discretion or according to the needs of the business, excepting that the business manager may call in at times of necessity such temporary help as will facilitate the business.

7. The Trustees shall employ such number of persons as they may deem necessary to prepare Bible Lessons or Lesson Sermons to be read in the Christian Science churches, the same to be published Quarterly as has heretofore been done by and in the name of the Christian Science Quarterly; and they may, in their discretion, change the name or style of such Quarterly publication as occasion may demand. They shall also fix the compensation of the persons so selected.

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9. Said trustees and their successors in trust shall not be eligible to said trusteeship or to continue in the same, unless they are loyal, faithful, and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by me in my book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

10. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship for any cause, I reserve the right to fill the same by appointment, if I shall so desire, so long as I may live; but if I do not elect to exercise this right, the remaining trustees shall fill said vacancy. The First Members together with the directors of said Church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient.

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14. The delivery of this instrument to, and its acceptance by, said trustees shall be regarded as the full establishment of the trust and as the agreement by the trustees to honestly and faithfully do and perform all things to be done and performed by them within the terms, objects and purposes of this instrument.

WITNESS my hand and seal at Concord, New Hampshire, this twenty-fifth day of January, 1898.
(Signed)
MARY BAKER G. EDDY. [Seal]
We accept the foregoing Trust.
(Signed) EDWARD P. BATES,
JAMES A. NEAL,
WM. P. MCKENZIE.

January 25th, 1898.
September 8th, 1898, (Signed) Thomas W. Hatten, Succeeding Edward P. Bates, Resigned.
October 21st, 1898, Joseph B. Clark, Succeeding James A. Neal, Resigned.
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City of Boston, October 7, 1918. 3 & 28 min. P. M. Received and entered in Records of Mortgages, Book 1313, page 221.

per
JAMES DONOVAN
City Clerk

Received City Clerk's Office, Oct. 7 3-28 PM 1918, Boston, Mass.

MANITOBA FEDERAL CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Although 42 candidates have been selected for 15 seats in the federal Parliament, Manitoba has not yet advanced from the nomination stage in the federal election campaign, and conventions are still being planned for several constituencies. The government supporters have yet to call conventions in Nelson, a far northern riding, and Provencher, where, it is rumored, Albert Prefontaine, former leader of the Conservative opposition in the Manitoba Legislature, may be nominated. It seems settled that no government candidates will be nominated to oppose Robert Rogers, former Dominion Minister of Public Works, in Lisgar, and T. A. Crerar, leader of the National Progressive or Farmers Party in Marquette, where he is already opposed by Gen. Hugh M. Dyer, who is running as an Independent. At present the government party has 13 candidates in the field; the Progressives 11; Liberals 9; Independents 7, and Labor 2.

SUCCESS IN ARMS PARLEY DEMANDED

Homer Cummings, However, Sees League of Nations as Result of the Washington Conference

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Describing the Conference in Washington as "a practical expedient designed to meet existing conditions without offending parties susceptibilities or provincial prejudices," Homer Cummings, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, speaking before the Woodrow Wilson Club at Harvard University, declared that it must be made to succeed. But, he added, if the Conference proceeds beyond the question of the limitation of armament it will meet the problem of guarantees to France, and "the argument will lead back to the essentials of the League of Nations and even to the provisions of Article X itself."

Mr. Cummings pointed to the Versailles Treaty as a fundamental law on which rests the whole structure of modern civilization, and asserted that the League is the agency which makes tolerable undeniable harshness in the pact. The League, he said, "was intended by its framers to be a continuing court of equity to redeem the errors that could not be corrected at that time." He added that the calling of the Conference is the most heartening thing since the "dark day" when the Senate opened debate on the Versailles Treaty.

Agreement between Great Britain, Japan and the United States should bring means to the limitation of naval armament without difficulty, Mr. Cummings declared, but the Pacific and Far Eastern questions cannot be settled "unless America is willing to give guarantees substantially equal to those exacted from the other two nations chiefly interested." Limitation of land armament is dependent, likewise, on guarantees, this time to France.

"We should put all the energy that we have behind the Washington Conference," Mr. Cummings declared. "It should be made to succeed. It must be made to succeed. We should give to it what we failed to give to the League of Nations—our moral and vital support. If it does not afford the ultimate remedy that the hearts of men crave, it will, at least, have shown the way to the remedy. If that way leads our country to pick up the broken strands which serve to knit us to the affairs of the world, then we shall once more be on the road to honor and service. There should be no hesitancy about following this road even if it leads back, as perforce it must, to the course which was marked out by those whose inspired leadership carried America to the very heights of influence and power."

TRADE IN GREECE REQUIRES PEACE

United States Consul-General at Athens Says Commercial Relations With America Preferred if Prices Make Possible

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—All things being equal the Greek would, generally speaking, rather trade with the United States than any other nation, declared Will Leonard Lowrie, United States Consul-General at Athens, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. But, he added, there are economic and financial difficulties to be met and overcome if the United States is to maintain the position gained in the Greek market during the war, and to obtain her proportionate share of the potential trade of Greece.

Decline of the drachma, Mr. Lowrie declared, and the economic upset and business dullness resulting from the war with Turkey are the militant factors in Greek commercial life. The German exporters are getting back into the market in Greece, being able to quote better prices and benefiting by the exchange conditions. They appear to be able to manufacture for the Greek market better than the United States.

Question of Position

"It is now a question of the United States holding the position she has in the Greek market," Mr. Lowrie said. "As yet we have not lost position, mainly due to the importations of the United States wheat into Greece. Great Britain and Germany are, however, active and organized, and Americans who wish to trade with Greece have got to work for this commerce."

Asked about credit conditions, the Consul-General said that most present business is done on the basis of confirmed credits or cash against documents. He agreed, however, that an increasing liberality will have to appear in trade relations if the volume of commerce is to retain its place. Greece, like many other countries where money has depreciated and exchange fluctuates, Mr. Lowrie said, would welcome the stabilization of money value at a low level.

Expedients Tried

Several expedients have been tried to adjust the financial situation, he continued, but none has been highly successful. The banks have entered into a consortium under which they pooled their exchange. A committee meets once a day and allots the exchange asked for, those requesting amounts rarely getting all asked and often a small percentage. The effect of the consortium has been to curb speculation in exchange, but it has operated to delay business transaction.

With regard to the future, Mr. Lowrie said that importers have been carrying large stocks and gradually depleting them. The prospects are, therefore, for a considerable demand next year, particularly in hardware, small tools, electrical appliances, groceries, canned goods, oils and motor cars. Ninety per cent of the automobiles in Greece are of American make, and an ambitious federal highway program suggests increase in the market possibilities. The agricultural equipment market is potentially excellent but dependent upon return to peaceful pursuits and economic prosperity, as is the country generally.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

It is interesting to note how steadily women in this country are coming to the front as independent workers and creators of business affairs, bringing to the task real commercial capacity, and remarkable talent in artistic designing.

In one of the less well-known streets of that left bank of the Seine which shelters so much talent there is an old house overlooking gardens, the frontage of which behind a massive porte-cochère owns a picturesque flowering creeper clinging to its ancient walls. In this house lives a woman inspired by the study of Arabian art in old documents and old carpets, who has evolved some really beautiful designs in embroidery as applicable to women's apparel. She designs some truly artistic garments, and sends the embroidery away to Algiers, where it is skillfully executed by the native Arabs. The result is a gown cut in the most approved and modern manner, added to which is this exquisite embroidery. A brown crêpe dress cut in the fashionable chemise shape was embroidered in blue, and had a brown beaded girdle also made by Arabs from these designs. Seeking her inspiration in the past for the embroidery, the mode of the moment is represented by the simplest frocks imaginable. None of these have fastenings of any sort, but are slipped on over the head, and with slight variations are just the square, native "Gonduras" with large open sleeves, in some cases laced down the arm with cord to match the prevailing color of the embroidery.

A very lovely indoor dress was in apricot satin with a blue and green oriental pattern worked on it, a long, square train hanging from the shoulders. Most of the indoor dresses were made with an opening each side of the skirt for the feet to pass through, thus insuring greater freedom of movement and consequently a more poised carriage.

A pretty little evening dress (demi-toilette), was in white jersey de soie, which enjoys the reputation of being a most expensive material. This dress was embroidered back and front in a light, delicate black design, leaving only the bodice and the sides of the skirt in pure white, the open sleeves meeting together, laced by a black silk cord. An attractive afternoon dress was in rose-colored crêpe with broad embroideries in black and white with a black girdle. In nearly all the dresses the square, open sleeves were connected with the skirt by small bead chains, giving a particularly novel and dainty effect. A little 1830 dress in green silk, the whole of the bodice embroidered lightly in black, together with the long sleeves to wrist, showed the fashionable waist line, while yet retaining its own especial individuality.

All the dresses exhibited (and an immense number are kept in stock to meet the ever-increasing demand) could be put on in a minute and require no fussy adjustment; meeting the need of many women today, wishing to attain the maximum of good dressing with the least possible expenditure of time.

One of the most lovely tea gowns shown was a black satin pantaloon skirt with a delightfully cut yellow silk jacket, without the inevitable girdle, but shaped in long lines with black satin revers, and narrow edging of the same. This jacket was finely embroidered all over in a design of black silk. There were many cloaks, graceful in their eastern outline, and some in special Arabian wool such as the natives wear, which were ornamented with most effective woolen embroideries.

Even the children were not forgotten; dear little silk smocks of all shades were shown, embroidered all over in self-color.

That women exist in France in sufficient numbers to warrant such an industry as this is a revelation in itself, for this clever woman has a large English and American clientèle, who keep her busy all the time. Should a special pattern be required, the execution of it takes from five to six weeks, because it has to be sent to Algiers; but most people would find what they were seeking in the very large assortment kept in stock. It should be added that the prices are very reasonable.

There is, too, another of the French women who is making history in the annals of women's development.

Very early in life she conceived a career of independence and practical utility; the study of art on the conventional lines laid down for students revealed to her that she would never attain any remarkable degree of eminence, so she started studying woodcarving, in which department she speedily achieved considerable success. From this to the practice of printing on various materials was but one step. Having always had in view the utilization of knowledge in practical directions, Mademoiselle decided that instead of printing her wood blocks and framing them as pictures, she would fashion some garments which should be further enhanced by the design she would proceed to print upon them from her wood blocks. Fired by the glory of the dresses in the Russian ballet, Mademoiselle, with the modest capital of 100 francs, purchased the wherewithal to make two of the garments which have since made her renown, and printing on them in gold a border of her own design, she hied her to the great couturière, Worth, who straightway purchased those two and ordered more. From that day forward she has prospered, orders have poured in, and Mademoiselle, never content with present achievements, is ever experimenting in new fields, making her own dyes in the big atelier, and constantly extending the horizon of her activities. She is also an interior decorator, having already arranged four apartments after her own original ideas.

The old and spacious house in which the artist carries on her work is strangely reminiscent of an old Italian city in a narrow little Visconti street. From the atelier, through another door one mounts the winding stairs, and quite at the top is Mademoiselle's own den, more or less of an attic artistically arranged, where this young girl frankly and quietly receives twice a week some of the most interesting people in Paris. The chair belonging to the writing table turns over and becomes the serving table, velvet cushions ornamented by the hostess' own industry are piled on a low divan, and the guests sit anywhere they can, whilst conversation as it is understood in France proceeds gayly. Here were some wonderful cloaks of black velvet shown, completely covered with a gold printed design, and some gray velvet for a court train which had been subjected to a process (called metallisé) and then painted in a delicate blue-green design. The queen of all materials Mademoiselle considers to be black panne, on which was printed a bold silver design, slightly brushed over with gold.

Hanging on cords in the lofty atelier are numbers of the tunic dresses which have won so much appreciation for Mademoiselle's work. They are made of some kind of Georgette and are cut in perfectly square pieces with only an opening for the head and sleeves. They are worn over slips of similar or contrasting colors and serve as dinner dresses, house dresses or any other occasion. It is good to see how the utter simplicity of the garment appeals to the greatest authorities on dress.

Indoor Window Boxes

To a real garden lover the charm of the garden can be extended all through the winter months, for a window garden gives cheer to a room and is always a source of interest and delight.

Window boxes can be kept charming for the entire year by filling them with hardy begonias and ferns. Another interesting arrangement, all in green, is of small palms and ferns of the long-leaved Boston type, and asparagus sprengeri to trail over the edge. Primrose, the Chinese or common variety, and Irish ivies make a window box with a delightful color note. For late autumn, if the room is kept cool, some of the darling little chrysanthemums in brown and yellow are effective and they will last several weeks. For the late winter or early spring flowering bulbs may be used among ferns.

In planting a winter garden one must always remember that plants do not thrive near steam heat, and if the radiator is under the window a broad shelf should be placed six inches or more above it and the box set back on the shelf, so that the force of hot air does not come too near the foliage.

The small expense and the little effort required for a beautiful indoor window box makes it possible for every home-loving woman to have one.

Uses for the Breakfast Room

Many people do not feel today that they can afford the space, the extra luxury of a room that is only used for breakfast or, at most, just for family meals and cannot afford to possess two sets of dining furniture. The dining room is, of course, a room that is hardly to be dispensed with, necessary for the main meals of the day and especially "when company comes." Many people are beginning to feel that one eating room is sufficient.

Therefore many people possessing a breakfast room are using it for other purposes, and it is certainly adaptable, for it is always well lighted and easily heated, being off the kitchen and usually of small size.

One woman uses her cosy southeast breakfast room for her sewing room, and one of its greatest advantages is that it saves her many steps, for it is near to the kitchen, a place that she has to go to frequently, for she does her own housework. With a polished floor and a small rag rug upon it, it is easy to keep clean and quickly put in order after the dressmaker has been there. The floor is easily mopped, the little rag rug quickly shaken and brushed. The south and east windows let in plenty of morning sunshine, and strong light for work. The built-in cupboard is most delightfully handy for sewing supplies, a place for patterns and pieces in cupboards and drawers, and thread, needles and the thousand and one sewing supplies needed are all tucked in this "sewing cabinet." A sewing machine, a sewing rocker and a table and an extra chair are all the furnishings that are necessary. The woman possessing an electric or automatic hand machine can even tuck this in the cupboard when not in use and presto—the little breakfast room is no longer a sewing room but a cosy den.

Another family use their breakfast room as a den or small living room. Being back of the dining room and off a pleasant south porch, it gives privacy and is most delightfully cheery and homey. A small library table with reading lamp upon it, a couch and a couple of chairs are the furnishings. Having a cupboard or small buffet, it can be converted into a bookcase and the glass doors protect the books and the drawers and cupboards beneath make a place for games and so forth. The usual plate rail is used for ornaments and pictures.

Still another use the breakfast room has been put to is a bedroom for a two-year-old. It is a combined nursery and sleeping room for daytime at least. This kiddie has one of those cribs that is on rollers so that it can be moved into mother's room at night. But, in the daytime, this nursery, which was formerly the breakfast room, is just ideal for the two-year-old. At naptime, baby is tucked into his crib, the windows are opened and the shades drawn partly down and he is off for slumberland, in his own little room. Yet this nursery is quiet for at the back of the house the telephone and calls at the front door do not disturb the baby's nap. This mother finds it a great help to keep all of baby's clothes and toys in this one room and then she always knows where to find them.

Many mothers can turn their breakfast rooms into playrooms easily and inexpensively and the children will have a place that is private, their own and just their size, that is pretty and attractive, for nearly all breakfast rooms are tinted or papered in cheerful colors and the woodwork is usually light or white. The sideboard can be used for a store-all for toys and dolls.

One of my friends, who is an artist, has converted her breakfast room into a studio. The room is on the north side and therefore furnishes the north light desired by artists. The room, while small, is plenty large enough for her use, and all the space she needs is for a table and chair and a place to keep her supplies and finished work. As she does water-color work, the plate rail makes a good place to set her finished place cards and calendars, and when she has done the assigned work for the day, she can get up from the table, leaving everything as she likes, and turn the lock in the studio door, knowing nothing will be disturbed, for there is no need of passing through this room, as it is built on an out-of-the-way corner of the house.

Used as a studio, so it can be used as a study for the architect, the writer, the school children or as an office for the man who needs one at the house. Many breakfast rooms have an entrance from a porch and so, converted into an office, it obviates the annoyance of having business callers passing through the rest of the house.

And the efficient housekeeper can use it for her office and not feel selfish to take a large room away from the whole family. Particularly does a housekeeper and mother need one place she can call her own. Too many mothers are called unsystematic and unbusinesslike because they do not have a chance to be businesslike.

Give mother the breakfast room for an office, give her just a little equipment in the way of account books, paper and pens, and see how quickly she will check up on the housekeeping—planning menus for meals, making her schedules for work and tending to the household bills. It will mean dollars and cents added to the family exchequer if she can have one place undisturbed where she can go and shut the door, and the breakfast room is just the place!

Apple Charlotte

This is a delicious dessert. Stew enough tart apples to make a pint of thick sauce; sweeten with a cup of white sugar and season with cinnamon. Soak 1 envelope of gelatin (about 2 level tablespoons) in ½ cup of cold water for 5 minutes; stir the gelatin into the boiling apple sauce, remove from the heat and beat till perfectly smooth; then stir in the stiff-beaten whites of 2 eggs. Turn into a single mold or into individual cups and set away to chill.

Use the yolks of the 2 eggs to make this custard: Bring 1 pint of rich milk to the boiling point in a double boiler or in a tin pail set in boiling water. Sift together 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, 2-3 cup of sugar, and a pinch of salt, and stir the mixture into the milk; continue stirring till it boils us; then add a small lump of butter and the well-beaten yolks of the 2 eggs, stirring briskly for a few minutes. Remove from the heat and beat till cool, when add a tablespoon of vanilla flavoring.

In serving, turn the apple mold into a glass fruit dish or from cup molds into individual sauce dishes; cover with custard and decorate the top with bits of currant or other jelly.

Chiefly About Evening Gowns

Although the autumn fashions present to us many new and interesting details of dress, there is no very revolutionary move to report in the all important matters of line and silhouette.

The most radical change is seen, perhaps, in the sleeves. These have been, practically, a negligible quantity all the summer, but they are now blossoming forth into quite the most interesting feature of many of the new gowns. Practically all the latest models have long sleeves and many of them are wide and elaborately embroidered as well. Some of the sleeves, which are pretty nearly full length, are left wide and open, while others are very full and gathered at the wrist like a peasant's sleeve. This latter style is particularly graceful when made in transparent materials. One very pretty afternoon gown made in this way was of black georgette; the loose blouse-like bodice being worn over a black satin slip cut straight across the top and held up by narrow shoulder straps, which left the yoke and sleeves quite transparent. The skirt was embroidered with gold trailing flowers, the same motif being repeated on the sleeves between the wrist and elbow.

This dress could have been worn equally suitably in the afternoon or evening.

Many of the semi-evening dresses make a great feature of wide-hanging sleeves, some of which reach nearly to the hem of the skirt.

The length of the skirt—that much-debated question—seems to have settled itself on the rather wise compromise that it can be decidedly longer for evening if it remains nearly, if not quite, as short for street wear.

The predominance of black, both for day and street wear is really quite remarkable; on every side every one seems to be wearing it, yet the shops are full of the most attractive colored evening dresses, so that we must conclude that these beautiful gowns are bought and worn somewhere by somebody, or certainly will be in the near future. Purple and red are the two colors which peep at us, most entrancingly, just at the moment, from many shop windows, in a variety of shades and combinations.

Two or three shades of purple, veiling each other, make a very beautiful effect, especially when one is a rather vivid, pinkish, orchid-color combined with a pale, almost lavender, shade, and one other tone somewhere between the two. In the same way cerise and flame-color combine most artistically.

The various silhouettes of the modern evening gowns may be quite roughly divided into two classes, namely, those of the slender, graceful outline and those of the very bouffant effect which is, of course, of Spanish origin. This latter type of evening dress is essentially for the débutante, and on account of its picturesqueness will always be in fashion, let us hope. It is seen at its best in the ballroom, where its billowy folds undulate gracefully to the music. One of the dresses sketched is of this category, the pointed bodice being of pale pink taffeta cut straight across the shoulders and finished with a bertha of Malines lace. The underskirt is also of lace over which hangs a very full pink tulle skirt cut decidedly longer at the back than in front, a fashion which recalls the dresses worn by the Infantas of old Spain. At the back is a large bow of pink taffeta, the long ends of which form a train that is easily removed for dancing.

The other evening gowns of the slender silhouette are extremely plain in themselves, some being cut on almost "princess" lines, though of course not fitted at the waist. Sometimes a drapery is caught up on one side with some wonderful ornament of crystal, jet, or colored jewels, as the case may be. This one-sided drapery is very graceful and makes a change from the drapery on both sides which has been a feature of afternoon and evening gowns for some time past.

The second sketch shows a dress of this type. The dresses draped in this way are quite long on one side, perhaps only an inch or two from the ground, while the draped up side comes well above the ankles. Chiffon velvet lined with metal tissue makes some beautiful gowns in this style, the tissue linings showing on the turn of the folds on the draped side.

Another mode of decoration for evening dresses is the very elaborate girdle. These are worn at a low waist line mostly with dresses which hang quite straight and are rather reminiscent of the middle ages. These girdles are made of cut jet, crystal or jewels, and coral beads and crystal are being used together. They fasten in front with an ornament from which hang chains of beads reaching to the bottom of the skirt.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A draped evening gown of blue and black charmeuse and a frock of pink taffeta, tulle and lace

Milady's Hand Bag

After a walk through a department store or a specialty shop, there is no room for doubt that the hand bag of ribbon will be worn with all costumes this winter.

There are elaborate flower and bead-trimmed bags in the light colors, to be worn with evening gowns, and just as elaborate dark colored bags for afternoon. And they are so simply made that the woman skilled in the use of the needle may have one for each frock, suit or gown.

All the materials necessary for the making of a bag are purchasable at the ribbon counter. There are metal tops, and tops of tortoise shell that vary in price, and celluloid tops that are less expensive, with perforations so that the ribbon may be attached with needle and thread. There are frames, some of them faced with mirrors, to be covered with ribbon and ornamented with flowers or fruits of silk, metal cloth, or yarn. Even the fabric bag, that closes with a draw string, is smart this winter.

A smart effect is created by making the bag of the same material as the frock, and trimming both with the same sort of flowers, for flower trimming is found on afternoon frocks and evening dresses, as well as on bags and hats. Indeed, so popular is the use of handmade flowers of taffeta, organdie or ribbon, that classes are formed by the stores, where this work is taught.

An out-of-the-ordinary bag offered for sale with a black satin afternoon gown was made of a circular piece of henna-colored satin 22 inches across, with row after row of ⅜-inch black satin ribbon ruffled on. A draw string of double-faced satin ribbon, henna on one side and black on the other, finished the bag. The black satin dress with which it was to be worn was trimmed with ⅜-inch ruffles of henna satin ribbon, and finished with a sash consisting of two pieces of inch-wide double faced black and henna satin ribbon, with a bow on each hip and the ends dangling below the hem of the skirt.

Another bag was made by covering a piece of buckram four inches wide and twelve inches long with a strip of Chinese embroidery, and lining it with heavy satin. The strip was then folded in the middle, a piece of heavy silk cord attached to each side of the fold, a pocket made of shirred satin fastened to the lining at each end, and the ends held together by a bit of ribbon sewed to one end of the strip of Chinese embroidery, and snapped to the other by a dress fastener. Snap fasteners were placed on the pockets, also. This pocketbook was made of a vivid piece of scarlet embroidery, and was shown in a shop window with a feather hat of the same shade, to be worn with a plain dark blue frock.

A stunning black bag was made over one of the frames spoken of which was formed of a circular piece of metal pierced for sewing, and with a circular top that snapped open, disclosing a mirror. The back of the mirror was padded, to be covered with the material of which the back was made, and the bag itself consisted of a triangular pocket of black satin, finished with a large black chenille tassel. The triangular pocket was made by folding a twelve-inch square of black satin cornerwise, sewing up the sides, and cutting the material from corner to corner. This was shirred and then sewed to the frame.

For evening, bags of tulle and chiffon are carried a great deal. These are usually made of a circular piece of satin for lining, which is cut two or three inches smaller in diameter than the tulle or chiffon covering. The lining and the outer covering are very often hemstitched together and a piece of ribbon set on two inches below the edge by means of two rows of hemstitching to provide for the draw string. If the bag is covered with tulle or chiffon, several layers in contrasting colors are effective. When the lining is attached to the outer covering, the fact that the lining is smaller than the covering will necessitate some gathers in the tulle, and if these are applied closely bunched in four places on the edge of the circle, the effect is very charming. The tulle, or chiffon, being larger than the lining, stands out transparent from the body of the bag. A small cluster of metal cloth flowers makes an attractive finish for this evening bag.

Some of the bags destined to be worn with suits have tops ornamented with large fabric fur buttons, and snuggled into this are tiny little French flowers. Sometimes, just by way of contrast, these flower ornamented fabric buttons are surrounded with tiny ruffles of Valenciennes lace, quaintly suggestive of old-fashioned nosegays.

Never have bags been so elaborate, nor styles so elastic. One may take any odds and ends of lace, embroidery, or flowers, and evolve a hand bag.

One of the nicest features of the cloth bag is that one may apply to the lining pockets the exact size and shape necessary for one's belongings, or add a strip of ribbon to clamp fast the fountain pen or pencil, or sew fast a special little needle case that will hold thread, thimble, needle, and even a button or two.

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TAX BILL SIGNED, CONGRESS DEPARTS

President Harding Signs Revenue Measure Following a Final Attack by Democrats Who Say It Favors Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first revenue bill of the present Administration, which Republican leaders declare will lift $70,000,000 from the tax burden this year, and $835,000,000 next year, became a law late yesterday when President Harding signed it at the Capitol.

Rewritten in secret conference, according to the charges of Democratic senators, the conference report was finally adopted in the Senate during the afternoon by a vote of 39 to 29. Six Republicans voted against its adoption, while one Democratic Senator favored it.

Democratic leaders in the Senate led an unsuccessful verbal assault on the revenue bill, David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, denouncing as "ruinous and destructive to representative government" the legislative system which permitted the bill to be rewritten in "secret conference."

"Revolution is invited by a system that allows a little group of the dominant faction of the dominant party to meet behind closed doors and strip from an important bill, affecting so vitally the welfare, the very existence of the people, amendments which were adopted by a majority of the peoples' representatives after weeks of careful consideration and debate," declared Senator Walsh.

"Even more than revolution, such a system is an invitation of Bolshevism," he warned the Republican side of the chamber.

A threat by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, (D.), Senator from Nebraska, to endeavor to recommit the bill with instructions to the Senate conferees to restore the higher taxes on corporations and estates, failed to materialize. The bill was jammed through at the last moment, senators being anxious to expedite its passage and adjourn.

Senator Hitchcock declared the defeat of the Republican majority plan to exempt from taxation American foreign trade corporations "prevented what was practically a theft of $200,000,000 in taxes for favored interests."

He charged that Boies Penrose (R.), chairman of the Finance Committee, "had sought chiefly to relieve from taxation the very high profits of the most prosperous corporations," and also criticized the repeal of the excess profits taxes as of January 1, 1922, which he said entailed a loss in revenue of $450,000,000.

The bill was the first measure signed by the President upon his reaching the Capitol to attend to executive matters on the occasion of the adjourning of Congress. It is estimated that it will yield approximately $3,200,000,000 in revenue.

Investigation Asked

Lack of Confidence in Tax Bill May Bring New System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Lack of confidence in the new revenue measure to insure the revival of business activity caused William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, to introduce in the Senate yesterday a resolution creating a commission to conduct a far-reaching investigation of the entire federal taxation system.

"This bill is a disappointment to the people of the country, particularly to the men who have looked forward to its enactment in the hope that it would inspire business men of America to renewed activities," declared Senator Calder.

"The appointment of such a commission would do much to convince the people that Congress is desirous of enacting legislation that will be really comprehensive and founded on economic principles that will be sound and enduring. When this bill becomes law there will be no inspiring confidence on the part of the country that will insure a business revival.

"Unless there is a real activity in business in this country," Senator Calder warned, "the working men and women will be the first to suffer."

Senator Calder's bill provides for the appointment of a commission of nine members, three representing the Senate, three the House, and the other three the general public. It would be authorized to make such recommendations to Congress as its investigations into the entire system of taxation would warrant. It would be supposed to conclude its work by April 1, 1922.

The main purposes of the commission, according to the resolution, would be:

1. To investigate the effect upon federal revenues of tax exempt state and municipal securities and possible methods of federal taxation of such securities.
2. To investigate the effect of existing differences in law between federal taxation of individuals and partnerships and of corporations.
3. To inquire into the taxation of expenditures and reduction of the tax rates upon savings, as means for raising revenue, stimulating thrift and redistributing the burdens of taxation.
4. To investigate the effect of income and profits taxes upon the accumulation and investment of liquid capital.

Senator Calder intends to press for the consideration of his resolution at the regular session in view of the fact that Republican leaders have announced that the new revenue bill is only a temporary revenue measure and that the time has come for the establishment of a practical, peacetime policy of taxation.

PILGRIM COMPACT IDEALS PERSIST

Obedience to Law Urged as Fundamental Thought of People at Meeting of Massachusetts Descendants of Mayflower

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Today the question is whether obedience to law is to remain the fundamental thought of our people just as it was three centuries ago, declared J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, speaking at a dinner of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, held to commemorate the three hundred and first anniversary of the signing of the Compact in the cabin of the Pilgrim ship Mayflower in the harbor of Provincetown. The tenor of the meeting was found in the Compact itself, which was read as the opening part of the after-dinner exercises.

"Tonight," Mr. Allen said, "we are gathered for the great anniversary year of the voyage of that little vessel which made history. We are asking ourselves anew after all that has been said on this occasion how true are we holding to that which was given us by our distinguished though humble forbears who crossed the seas to establish a civil body politic, there to worship their God as they saw fit, even at the cost of all they held most dear.

"As one opens John Fiske's history of the beginning of the Commonwealth one finds that although the Roman Empire had fallen, its influence survived through the Middle Ages down to the very time when the Puritans of England broke the spell of Latin civilization, broke it by a new force in government. They gave the contribution to the science of government which the Romans had been unable to give—representation of the peoples and no taxation without representation. Fiske suggests that if the Roman Empire had ever been able to devise that principle, it would have survived long beyond the time which it did. He shows that the Pilgrims cemented and crystalized that great principle of representative government.

"We should ask ourselves at the end of three centuries if we are keeping the faith and most particularly we should ask what these societies which are organized on the accident of birth have done to justify their existence. We all remember how, when the Order of the Cincinnati was established, we feared that it would be the end of democracy. But, friends, we still have that splendid inheritance and we must remember that it is the inheritance of persecution and that unless we extend the hand of welcome to all who come to our shores we are unworthy of our inheritance. If our democracy is to survive, we must all join hands with all.

"Every time we assemble we have one text and one sermon. I never read the Compact without remembering what it means to the country, especially these lines, 'and by virtue hereof do enact, constitute and frame such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.'

"And today, as 300 years ago, the question to which we turn our thoughts is whether due submission to law is to remain the fundamental thought of our people. Submission to law has become more important than ever before.

"In his recent decision, the great chief justice of Massachusetts has written in new and never-to-be-forgotten terms the ethics of the noble profession of the law and the ideals of public service. It is for these ideals we live and it is for every man and woman to see that trust maintained. It is his duty to serve the law and honor it. If we all live up to the high ideals of the Pilgrims, a safe harbor will be reached at last and in the future our country will weather all storms. When I see a man with generations of Americans behind him speaking publicly against the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement of the law I shudder, because he is more to be blamed than the stranger to our shores who speaks against the laws."

Thomas C. Thacher, chairman of the Provincetown Tercentenary Commission of the Commonwealth, reported progress made toward providing the monument at Provincetown with a fitting setting and toward erecting near by a bas relief of Cyrus Dallin. He told of the markers which the commission is planning to place in Truro, Wellfleet and Eastham in memory of the Pilgrims' connections with these places.

RATE CUT IMPOSSIBLE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the face of a deficit between revenue and fixed charges for the current year of $7,200,000, the Boston & Maine Railroad asserts that it does not feel warranted in adopting a voluntary rate reduction in response to the 10 per cent reduction in agricultural supplies recently announced by the Association of Railway Executives. The announcement of the railroad is made in reply to an inquiry from the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers Association. The reductions in question will be applicable to interterritorial traffic into New England, and, with one important exception, to interterritorial traffic from New England.

EVICTION IN LIQUOR CASES OBLIGATORY

Massachusetts Law Provides That Landlord of Tenant Convicted of Violating Liquor Laws Shall Proceed to Evict Such Tenant

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Calling attention to the state law which makes it mandatory upon a court to notify landlords of premises involved in a conviction for the illegal sale of liquor, Boyd P. Doty, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League for New England, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Massachusetts statute requiring landlords to proceed to evict such tenants, is likely to be of great importance in obtaining enforcement of the prohibition law.

"It appears," said Mr. Doty, "that this statute was not given much attention until Judge Heady, in the Springfield, Massachusetts, court, made reference to it recently. In doing this he has rendered a great service to the officers of the entire State. We believe that this will prove one of the most effective weapons in the hands of the police, district attorneys and courts in helping to close up illegal resorts."

The sections of the Massachusetts statutes to which Judge Heady referred and which Mr. Doty urges upon the authorities as an efficient means of putting a stop to liquor law violations by tenants, are Section 79 of Chapter 138 and Section 20 of Chapter 139 of the General Laws, the text being as follows:

Section 79. Upon the conviction of a person of the illegal keeping or sale of intoxicating liquor, the court or magistrate by whom he has been convicted shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner of the building, or agent of such owner in charge of the building, used for such illegal keeping or sale, if he resides within the commonwealth and is not the person so convicted, a written notice that the tenant of said building has been convicted as aforesaid; and a return thereof shall be made to the court or magistrate issuing it. Such notice, so served, shall be deemed to be due and sufficient notice, under section twenty of chapter one hundred and thirty-nine."

"Section 20. Whoever knowingly lets premises owned by him, or under his control, for the purposes of prostitution, assignation, lewdness, illegal gaming, or the illegal keeping or sale of intoxicating liquors, or knowingly permits such premises, while under his control, to be used for such purposes, or after due notice of any such use omits to take all reasonable measures to eject therefrom the persons occupying the same as soon as it can lawfully be done, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 and by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year."

In commenting further upon these sections, Mr. Doty pointed out "that any landlord who knowingly permits his premises, while under his control, to be used for the illegal keeping or sale of intoxicating liquors as well as for any other illegal purposes mentioned in the statute, may be subjected to both fine and imprisonment, if he does not proceed to rid himself of the objectionable tenant, and further that if the landlord has previously been ignorant of the illegal character of the business of his tenant, the notice from the court provided for in Section 79, gives the landlord the kind of knowledge required under the statute, and he must proceed to evict the tenant."

DAIRY CONGRESS DELAY ASKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Postponement until 1923 of the world's dairy congress, authorized to be held in the United States in 1922, with foreign nations participating, was urged yesterday by President Harding in a communication to Congress. Adequate preparation cannot be completed in time for holding the exposition next year, the President said.

PRINCESS MARY BECOMES ENGAGED

Betrothal Officially Announced of Daughter of British King and Queen to Viscount Lascelles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official announcement has been made of the engagement of Princess Mary, the only daughter of the King and Queen, to Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood.

Henry George Charles Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the fifth Earl of Harewood, has followed in every respect the traditions of British nobility. From Eton he went to Sandhurst and from Sandhurst into the army, being gazetted to his father's old regiment, the Grenadier Guards. In 1905 he was serving as an honorary attaché to the British Embassy at Rome and, from 1907 to 1910, he acted as A. D. C. to Earl Grey, at that time Governor-General of Canada. It was, however, at the outbreak of the great war that Viscount Lascelles found an opportunity, like so many others, to render really devoted and distinguished service. As soon as possible after the outbreak of hostilities, he rejoined his old regiment and saw active service practically throughout the whole duration of the war, being in command of the battalion which captured Maubeuge only two days before the signing of the armistice.

As to his family, although the Harewood title does not go back much more than a hundred years, the name of Lascelles recurs again and again throughout the British history back practically to the Conquest. Records show that one John de Lascelles lived at Castle Howard in Yorkshire at the beginning of the fourteenth century. There was a Colonel Lascelles in Cromwell's army and another ancestor of the present Viscount was a director of the old East India Company.

The family seat, Harewood House, some eight miles from the great manufacturing city of Leeds, is one of the most beautiful in Yorkshire, if not in the kingdom. The house itself, which was built for Henry Lascelles by John Carr about 1760, is architecturally singularly beautiful, while its situation in a fold of the hills is one of extraordinary attractiveness. The house itself contains many treasures, among which are its wonderful mahogany doors, to the number of 76, made over 150 years ago in the Barbados, where the family still has extensive estates. Then there is the famous Harewood collection of china, considered the second greatest in the country. There are many pieces of priceless furniture, the original work of Robert Adam and Chippendale, while the house also contains several good pictures, notably portraits by Reynolds, Hopper and Lawrence.

As to Princess Mary, she has for some years past been taking a more prominent place in public life. During the war especially she was foremost in all kinds of good work, and personally is as popular everywhere as is her eldest brother, the Prince of Wales.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Princess Mary

Only daughter of the King and Queen of England, whose betrothal to Viscount Lascelles has just been announced

CONGRESS SPECIAL SESSION ADJOURNS

Lifting of Nearly a Billion From Taxes, Approval of Peace Treaties and Other Bills Cause for Thanksgiving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first session of the Sixty-Seventh Congress ended yesterday afternoon, leaving behind it a record of legislative achievements which Republican leaders declared give the country substantial cause for thanksgiving.

"The Thanksgiving dinner, whether plain or elaborate," said Frank W. Mondell, the Republican leader of the House of Representatives, "will be more palatable, in view of the fact that the tax bill when in full operation will relieve the American people of almost a billion of the tax burdens they now bear."

When Congress adjourned sine die, to convene again on the opening day of the regular session, December 5, it had been in session with the exception of a brief recess, since April 11.

Late Bills Signed

Although the taxation bill and the treaties of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary were approved, the special session leaves unfulfilled in its wake such all-important matters of legislation as a permanent tariff law, refunding of the $11,000,000,000 foreign debt of the United States and the Administration's railroad refunding bill which President Harding so earnestly desires to see become a law.

President Harding went to the Capitol late yesterday afternoon after the House of Representatives had adjourned and while the Senate was still in session. He signed, in addition to the revenue bill, the so-called maternity bill, a bill permitting the Chinese to register in this country under certain conditions, and a great bulk of legislation, including personal bills and appointments. The Senate, before adjourned, confirmed about 40 nominations, chiefly postmasters and consuls.

Speaking for the Administration in the House of Representatives, Mr. Mondell declared that the tax bill affords the American people "a real and substantial cause for thanksgiving in the fact that they are relieved in the present calendar year of $70,000,000—a relief all of which is lifted from the shoulders of heads of families of modest and moderate means of income.

"There ought to be and there will be an additional enjoyment of the Thanksgiving holiday by reason of the fact that under the law and beginning January 1, there will be a further lifting of the federal tax burden in the sum of $835,000,000 for the calendar year."

The Session Reviewed

Reviewing legislation enacted in the special session, Mr. Mondell said that 136 bills and resolutions have been considered by both houses and have become laws, in addition to which 135 bills have passed the House and are now before the Senate. This is a total of 271 bills and resolutions considered by the House, or almost two a day.

By passing the permanent tariff bill, the railroad refunding bill and the foreign debt refunding measure, the House of Representatives acted upon all the important matters for which the special session was called by President Harding. These matters are now pending before the Senate to be taken up with the opening of the regular session along with the first deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Mondell enumerated as to the work of Congress such laws as the maternity and infancy act, the federal highway act, the emergency tariff, the immigration restriction act, the packer control bill, the anti-grain gambling bill, funds for the Federal Farm Loan Board, the consolidation of independent telephone companies, $48,000,000 appropriation for the Shipping Board, the Indian Bureau Act, the anti-beer bill, the establishment of a federal veterans' bureau, the farm products war finance act.

Referring to the anti-beer bill, Mr. Mondell said he "believed it is a fair compromise, maintaining the national faith in the enforcement of the prohibition act, while guarding against the possibilities of abuses of power and authority."

FORD-NEWBERRY CASE SET

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Agreement to vote on the Newberry case after January 1 was reached yesterday in the Senate. Under the agreement offered by Senator Spencer, Missouri, who is leading the fight to give Senator Newberry a clear title to his seat, the Ford-Newberry contest will be made the "unfinished business" on the fourth calendar day that the Senate meets after January 1. After 12 o'clock on the sixth day, debate will be limited to one hour for each senator.

POLITICAL CONTROL OF SCHOOLS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"It is impossible to keep politics out of the schools when the Mayor appoints the members of the Board of Education," said Dr. John L. Tildsley, district superintendent of schools and former associate superintendent, before the Women's Republican Club here.

"He appoints them not because of their capacity, but for their services. It necessarily follows that the members are continually subservient to him and must do as he dictates."

Dr. Tildsley outlined a plan which, he said, would not be in violation of home rule, for a board consisting of the Mayor and four regents of the State University, residents of New York City, which should make the appointments. He opposed election of the board on the ground that the nominations would necessarily have to be made by the political parties, which would place the schools deeper into politics than ever.

He also opposed the plan to have appointments made on petition of the teachers, as then the board would be controlled by the teaching staff, and every school would engage in political deals for the control of the school board.

"The school board is heir of the old town meeting, and should represent the citizens of the community, and not its servants, the teachers," he said.

Schools' Freedom Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York — Public schools must be financially independent from political sub-divisions if educational institutions are to be most efficient, declare resolutions adopted by the New York State Teachers Association here.

"There should be enacted in this and other states legislation which will provide adequate financial support for all school districts," said E. C. Hartwell, superintendent of Buffalo public schools and chairman of the association's resolutions committee.

"Boards of education should be financially independent. When they have this independence they have complete authority over teaching forces and other employees. If teachers must look to city officials other than school board members for their salaries their allegiance is divided and their efficiency reduced."

PRESS IS ASKED TO KEEP NEWS CLEAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Resolutions protesting against the publication of the details of revolting crimes in the newspapers have been adopted by the Men's Club of Wauwatosa, a suburb of Milwaukee.

The objection is based on the bad influence that accounts of this character have on children and young people, in the grades and high schools, who prepare topics on current events as part of their studies.

The cooperation of the Federated Women's Clubs, the Federation of Church Women, the Parent-Teachers Association and other social organizations was asked in a movement to induce the publishers to present the news in a cleaner form generally.

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SPAIN UNWILLING TO HARBOR EXILES

Proposal to Remove Former Emperor Charles From Switzerland to Spain Met With General Disfavor in Madrid

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—The Spanish Government felt itself much embarrassed in the matter of the proposed establishment of residence and headquarters in Spain by former Emperor Charles of Austria, whom Switzerland had no longer found it convenient to retain and was anxious to get rid of. The Madrid Cabinet in its dilemma regarded it as most agreeable to allow certain correspondence of a very important character on this subject "to lie upon the table," in the official phrase, preferring that its attitude and sentiments should, as it were, be judged by default rather than that it should be driven to the unpleasant necessity of stating objections of a more or less private character. It is in this sense that one is able to say that the Spanish Government, up to the time of writing, made no reply to an important communication from the Swiss Government concerning this question of the residence of the former King Charles, and had no intention of doing so if it could be avoided.

There was a proposition that Charles should come along to Spain. Certain highly interested persons who were engaged in spying out properties in Spain that seemed desirable as residence for a young former King of a sporting turn of mind, and not without hopes of monarchial restoration—economy resulting as a prime consideration—were given a quiet hint that they might spare themselves the trouble, as it would certainly be love's labor entirely lost. At the same time some curious movements and innocent intrigues, as they might be called, were in progress, and there were goings and comings as between Spain and Switzerland.

Spain's Reasons for Opposing Plan

Not only the disconsolate Charles, but, as it appeared, the allied governments would be specially pleased to find the Hapsburg installed in the peninsula where, it was apprehended, he would be less likely to get into mischief than when in mid-Europe. The Allies, it appeared, were suggestive but not pressing. Spain positively refused to take Charles in at the beginning of September, and had various first-class excuses of an open and public character, notably the fact that her hands were very full with the affairs of Morocco, and she could give no attention to anything else for the time being. Thus the question drifted, but presently Switzerland became anxious again and, communicating with Madrid upon the subject, pressed for an early reply, being specially desirous of seeing Charles off her premises as soon as possible.

It is this letter that the Spanish Government thought best to allow "to lie upon the table." Meantime, it is understood that Switzerland, feeling that after all the former King Charles must live somewhere and cannot be simply pushed across a frontier when he would certainly be pushed back again, agreed that he may stay on until the end of October, but stipulated that after that he must positively find somewhere else to live. In such circumstances an intensified effort to establish him in Spain was anticipated. The inner workings of this affair are curious.

Country Not Dumping Ground

Spain had four objections upon this subject. The first of a semi-sentimental character, as it might be said. She objected to the idea that, as geographically and to some extent politically she was out of the European maelstrom, she might be used as a dumping ground for disestablished potentates in various kinds of difficulties. This idea had certainly been increasing in recent years, and, since the war began, there have been various propositions of the kind. A scheme was mooted at one time by which the former Kaiser himself was to be set up in Spain, and it is very well known that he personally was much attached to the idea.

The fancy—this was about the time of the flight from Berlin—was to the effect that William might make the journey by submarine. Spain would have nothing to do with such a scheme. There is no person in Europe who would be less persona grata here than William, for he would be considered a political danger, nationally and internationally, and King Alfonso personally dislikes him extremely, having a keen memory for a bitter insult offered to him long ago when the Kaiser was at the height of his prestige, when Alfonso was still very young, and when the latter on a certain occasion lapsed a little in the formalities that the Kaiser considered should be most strictly observed in his presence.

Question of Pope's Transfer

Again, in the middle of the war, when the situation in Italy and Rome became anxious in various respects and the Pope was not feeling comfortable at the Vatican, the preparation of a definite scheme was entered upon for the Pontiff to move out to Spain. This was seriously considered and largely discussed and became a governmental matter up to a certain point. The argument was that if the Pope had to leave Italy, Spain was in every respect indicated as the country for him to come to—neutral, highly Roman Catholic, comfortable, and so forth. There was some prospecting for a place for a Spanish Vatican. The Valencia and other districts were examined.

At one time it was imagined that the Pope might arrive at almost any minute, as it were, and certain prelates were known to be much interested in the matter. Even more so were prominent members of the Roman Catholic Party in Spain, and it was clearly apparent that the question would become one of both a religious and political character and would cause mountains of trouble in a way that would be specially disagreeable to all who had the best interests of the country at heart. Again, the King was known to be against it. Outwardly, Don Alfonso is in the common phrase "a good Roman Catholic." Without questioning his sincerity it may be said with certainty that there is no man in Spain who better appreciates the political side of things, all the political values, and the essential diplomacy.

King Personally Objected to Scheme

The difficulties in Rome were not intensified to the extent that was at one time believed; but, if they had been, there would probably have been a considerable and unpleasant surprise for the Roman Catholics in regard to Spain, and it might for a time have caused much trouble in the domestic affairs of the country. This is indicated by the fact that Spain objects to being the dumping ground, and also that King Alfonso for this and political reasons is at the back of the opposition and his wisdom in such a matter is not to be questioned, this latter being the second of the four chief objections.

The third objection has been that, however agreeable it might appear to nearly all concerned that distinguished and intriguing persons should come along to Spain when in difficulties, Spain anticipated international embarrassments as the result, and she had too keen a sense of the delicacy of her own international position to be willing to take voluntarily upon herself anxieties that need not be her special concern. She has noted that these exiles do not settle down to a quiet life, but are disposed to stir up trouble in the countries where they are received and to compromise their hosts by their attempts to get back to the scene of their former power.

Element of Internal Politics

Fourth among the objections has been the very pertinent and potent one that Spain does not want to have in her country any personal emblem of revolutionary movements in other countries. If not strong, the revolutionary movement in Spain is an appreciable factor, and the general situation is so anxious in many respects that it would be stupid to aggravate it unnecessarily. The presence of a dethroned king in Spain could not be a good influence. And, again, King Alfonso in simple language does not wish to have such people about his house, particularly as he would be obliged to take notice of them, and Charles, being an Austrian like his mother, might specially impress the obligations.

This latter point brings up a curious feature of the recent negotiations. It is a fact that Queen Cristina, the King's mother, who, as everybody knows, is an Austrian but a very good adoptive Spaniard all the same, recently went to Switzerland to see Charles, to talk things over and to facilitate arrangements as far as possible. She went to the Castle Hertenstein, where Charles is lodged, and after a short stay there returned to Spain. It is very well understood that the most important matter for discussion on that occasion was the question of funds, for Charles has lately found himself intensely impecunious.

It is said that Charles was given to understand that if ever he did come to Spain he would need to come well provided for, and that he would have to keep himself out of the court and other life of Madrid to the utmost possible extent. Naturally the Spanish newspapers find this a very difficult matter to discuss, but even the "Epoca," the court, society and Conservative journal, has touched upon it, but in a strictly noncommittal character—with a tendency to the rejection of Charles.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WORKING GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales — The problem of the working girl, social and otherwise, has received attention from educationalists and others in Sydney. The lonely girl of small wages has been helped by the Young Women's Christian Association, and the latter's special inquiry bureau has introduced these girls to many friends. A new phase of an old question, however, is the necessity for continuing educational opportunities after the child of working class parents has passed from schoolroom to factory. It is estimated that every year 25,000 children in this State leave school at the age of 14 years, with sometimes lamentable results.

A special contributor to the Sydney Morning Herald has been discussing the attempt by head mistresses of several state schools to open the door of the domestic science course at the technical college to the working girl whose parents cannot afford to pay for a course of training at the college and are unable even to maintain their daughter while she reaps the benefit of a special scholarship. The same need is apparent, of course, in the dressmaking and other courses.

The proposal which finds most favor at present is the granting of bursaries which would enable the working-class girl to study domestic science at the technical college without being a burden to her parents. Such a course, it may be remarked, would be free from the reproach of a Labor member of Parliament that while the bursary system gave a university training to a large number of working-class boys every year, it was turning out snobs instead of proving a benefit to the class from which the students came.

WASHINGTON AND "DOMINION RIGHTS"

Wish of British Pacific Dominions to Attend the Conference Was Based on a Regard for Their Newly Defined Status

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In affairs the Anglo-Saxon is illogical because he realizes so intensely that society is a living organism, and cannot be treated as if it were a purely intellectual growth. To him instinct, tradition, prescription, expediency, and experience are all guides which he regards as safer than logic. In the Empire this mental attitude of the Anglo-Saxon is marked when one of the dominion premiers happens to be of French descent.

Take for instance the question of the imperial secretariat raised by the Australian, Mr. Deakin, in 1907. His idea was to free the dominions from connection with the Colonial Office, anticipating by 10 years the development, which was hastened by the war, and to give continuous life to the imperial conference, a reform which has not yet been fully carried out. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seeing in the proposal an infringement of autonomy and nothing else, opposed it strenuously.

Probably it was as he saw it. But to the Anglo-Saxon premiers it was an infringement which would lead to greater freedom. That is to say they perceived an opportunity of making a great gain in the future by making a small immediate sacrifice. But to logical minds this kind of reasoning is not possible, in practice at any rate. So after a heated argument the Deakin proposal was abandoned, as it could not be carried with England and Canada dissenting. The opposition of the mother country as the depository of power was, in the circumstances, natural. But the opposition of Canada in the person of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was, it would seem due to his logical mind.

Reversal of Paris Decision

General Smuts took up a similar attitude toward dominion representation at the Washington Conference. Speaking in Pretoria he referred to the matter as though Canada, Australia, and New Zealand should not have desired representation because they had received no invitation from the United States Government. In his review he had said:

"If the Pacific dominions are going to attend the Washington Conference without a direct invitation from America, sent to them through British diplomatic channels, a serious setback will be given to that status of dominion statehood and nationhood which we achieved at the Peace Conference in Paris."

The Canadian and Australasian premiers were apparently no better pleased than General Smuts that their dominions were not to be directly represented at Washington, but, being illogical, they adapted themselves to the circumstances in the certainty that the future would justify their course. They understood as well as he that all the allied states had recognized the dominions as equal in status if not in degree with foreign states, and that the United States alone, by not ratifying the Peace Treaty, "remained outside the general recognition." But they did not attach as much importance to the fact as General Smuts did.

Rights to Be Safeguarded

Opinion overseas was indeed divided as to the exact value of the new status, many having believed that it would undermine the unity of the Empire. In any case Canada and Australasia were determined not to sacrifice the advantages which they foresaw in their presence in Washington because it happened to take a form which was not quite what they desired. Their rights would be just as well safeguarded by the British Empire delegation as if such dominion sent its own delegation. They felt, too, that equality of status in the world was by no means as important as equality of status in the Empire. The one is of ultimate importance, the other is a substantial quantity now.

General Smuts on the other hand wanted the new status to be recognized without reference to any other consideration. He said: "America alone has raised the question of our new status by declining to agree to our independent voting power in the Assembly of the League of Nations. The Pacific dominions, however, have the right to be invited to the Conference just as China, Holland and Portugal. If they do not receive this invitation, and they nevertheless attend as part of the British delegation, and not in their own right, I fear that a very bad precedent may be set, and that the American challenge to dominion status will not have been met in a proper spirit."

Attitude to Mandates

Was it that General Smuts suggested that the dominions should boycott the Washington Conference? That would have been a strange attitude for him to take up. And thus it came about that the logical mind was found to be sometimes illogical in an unpractical way, whereas the illogical mind, at any rate when it is Anglo-Saxon, seldom is. General Smuts surprised his friends in a way similar to the present in connection with the incidence of the mandates. He was quite willing that the system should apply to every country concerned, South Africa excepted.

It would be interesting to know what General Smuts would have proposed to induce the United States to alter its attitude toward the dominions when it definitely gave good reasons why it could not invite them directly to Washington, and how the dominions in the circumstances would have benefited by raising the question. General Smuts said he favored close cooperation and consultation with any British Empire delegation which might attend any international conference, in the way that had become customary at the Paris and subsequent conferences, adding: "But if South Africa is to appear at an international conference it will be in her own right and not by cover of the international rights of the British Government. The question of dominion status affects South Africa very closely, and I trust that nothing will be done to prejudice that status at the present important juncture."

A Way to Understanding

South African opinion has regretted that General Smuts was not inclined to strain at America's decision not to invite the dominions directly to the Washington Conference, and to interpret it as an open challenge as to the status of the dominions. It has, however, been felt that means should have been found by which to avoid the danger of establishing the precedent which General Smuts apprehended, and one authority suggested the presentation at the first session of the Conference of a formal declaration by the dominion representatives to the effect that, in attending as members of the British delegation, they would be in no sense derogating from themselves the claim to the same degree of recognition as is accorded them at the assemblies of the League of Nations.

Such a declaration would at once have destroyed the validity of the precedent and emphasize the freedom and unity of the constituent states of the Empire. If this suggestion had been adopted, a divergence of view would, as usual in the growth of the Empire, ultimately have worked out in practical harmony.

IRISH BOYCOTT IS WIDELY OPPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Inquiries made some time ago among Belfast business men and others, acquainted with the inner workings of the Belfast boycott, had already elicited the fact that it had been disastrous to trade in that city. Now, however, it is no longer denied by even northerners, and at a recent meeting of the Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers Association held in Belfast a resolution was passed condemning the action of the South and West in resorting to a boycott, and calling upon the British Government for help. Full details were given at the meeting regarding the loss to trade, some firms stating that they had lost 75 per cent of their business, but the particulars as to what led up to it were carefully left out of the discussion. Several who spoke at the meeting expressed friendly feelings toward their fellow citizens irrespective of creed, but the majority were of those who never raised a protest against the expulsion of thousands from their work and their homes simply because they differed from most of their neighbors in politics and creed.

They are asked now by these expelled ones and sympathizers, who include nearly all Southern Unionists and Protestants, to prove their sincerity by reinstating their persecuted fellow citizens and to add their names to the list of subscriptions started in Southern and Western Ireland by the Protestant inhabitants of those provinces who have never experienced anything but kindness from their Roman Catholic neighbors; and to use their utmost efforts in substituting peace and good will for the "pogrom" which commenced in July last and is still in progress. When this attitude is taken up, Sinn Fein gives the assurance that boycotting will cease forthwith.

Sir Dawson Bates, Minister for Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, when unfurling an Orange banner at Holywood recently, said the boycott was a disgrace to those responsible for the administration of law and order, and that the services of the forces of the Crown should be requisitioned to protect traders. He promised that when the powers were placed in the hands of the Northern Government they would make it their first duty to take measures to protect "the commercial interests on which the prosperity of the province depends and stamp out the abominable crime of boycott." In plain words, efforts will be made to compel the purchase of Belfast goods in the South and West by force. The utter impracticability of such a campaign is obvious, and Sir Dawson's threat has not so far raised a flutter of apprehension in the South, which again reminds him that the only effective remedy for the "crime" lies in mutual forbearance and brotherly kindness.

That the officials of the Northern Parliament are becoming restive was boldly shown by Captain Craig in his recent speech in the House of Commons, Westminster, when he complained that the Imperial Government had not yet transferred the necessary powers to make a reality of the Northern Government which was at present "absolutely impotent and little more than a sham . . . conducted on borrowed money." He said the North should control its own police, who were now "controlled by an alien institution—Dublin Castle." It is curious that Sinn Fein speaks of the Castle in exactly similar terms.

LOUISIANA HAS LESS IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — A statement made public by the United States Department of Labor indicates that the industrial situation has considerably improved in Louisiana. Of New Orleans, the report says that the employment situation is being aggravated by the influx of a large number of transients from the north and east.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIAN UNITY ESTABLISHED

Efforts to Appeal to Religious Prejudices Are Failing, Writer Says, of Their Purpose to Disrupt Political Integrity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRATISLAVA, Tzecho-Slovakia—To whatever extent a movement toward reunion with Hungary, or even in favor of a cut and dried autonomy within the Tzecho-Slovak Republic exists in Slovakia, it may be attributed in principal measure to educational and religious influences, says W. Crawfurd Price. It was along these two channels that the Hungarians proceeded with the attempted Magyarization of the Slovaks.

The Hapsburg régime opposed the cult of the Slovak tongue with the greatest determination. There existed no Slovak secondary schools, and in the Hungarian schools of that order, of which there were 33, the students were forbidden to speak Slovak. The state-supported elementary schools were likewise all Magyar, the 200 institutions where instruction was given in Slovak being all privately supported. How important a weapon this placed in the hands of the Hungarian authorities one can appreciate when one considers that the Tzecho-Slovak Government has already opened upward of 2000 elementary schools in the Tzecho-Slovak tongue, in addition to numerous secondary schools and a university at Bratislava. Now, for the first time for 1000 years, the population enjoys educational facilities in the mother tongue.

Dialects Do Not Greatly Differ

Considerable controversy has raged round the question of the identity or otherwise of the Tzech and Slovak dialects. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently studied one book which proves that they are entirely different languages, and another written to substantiate the entirely opposite theory. Theoretically, the one was scarcely less convincing than the other. Under such circumstances the foreigner is thrown upon his own resources and forced to apply his own tests, however elementary they may be. The plan adopted by the writer consisted of taking a Tzech who had never been to Slovakia and never studied the so-called Slovak language and using him as an interpreter among the peasants in the remote districts of the country. It was then found that neither party experienced the least difficulty in understanding each other, and the writer was led to the conviction that Tzech and Slovak are merely dialects of one and the same language, with less essential difference between them than exists, say, between London and Lancashire.

In any case, Tzech being the literary language, and necessarily that which will be henceforth used in the schools, it may be taken for granted that the new régime will accomplish in 10 years that which the Hapsburgs failed to accomplish in 1000. The religious question is more difficult. It it, in point of fact, the Slovak question. The Slovaks, miserably educated and treated as the dependents of the great Magyar barons, have been reared in an atmosphere of rigid, ritualistic Roman Catholicism. Their priests were drawn from among the Magyar or Magyarized clergy, and the church was undoubtedly employed as an organ of political propaganda.

Radicalism in Disfavor

Reference has already been made in these dispatches to the disfavor with which they regarded the Tzech freethinker and the "Red" tendency in Tzech politics, and there is abundant evidence to show that religious prejudices have been employed to further the demands of those who are out for Slovak autonomy. From the political standpoint, the autonomist agitation—or what remains of it—need not be taken seriously, because the autonomists themselves know not what they want, and a general scheme of provincial self-government, sufficient to satisfy all reasonable local requirements, is already being introduced. From the religious point of view, however, this matter cannot be so lightly dismissed, the more so as it is difficult to estimate, under certain possible circumstances in the future (for Central Europe is still in flux) precisely where the religious question will end and the political question begin.

The leader of the movement for Slovak autonomy, principally religious, within the Tzecho-Slovak state is a Roman Catholic priest named Hlinka, who may be regarded as the "enfant terrible" of Tzecho-Slovak politics. This interesting man was absent in Rome during the writer's visit to Slovakia, and the latter had, therefore, no opportunity to meet him personally; but he is apparently a character who, though of mediocre attainments, nevertheless wields an important influence over the presumably priest-ridden Roman Catholic peasantry. For the moment, at all events, Mr. Hlinka is an ardent supporter of the union with Bohemia, and he has violently denounced the Magyar intrigues in his own country.

An Ambitious Clerical

It would be incorrect to describe Mr. Hlinka as a partisan of political autonomy. He is, however, ambitious, and it would seem that, steeped as he is in the history and ritual of the church, he wishes to hark back toward the middle ages and create anew an independent politico-religious organization within the state, with himself as a princely archbishop. Certainly his program demands a recognition by the state of the independence of the church in matters religious and educational, and in the appointment of bishops. With Slovakia already several centuries behind the democratic times, and particularly in consideration of the fact that the body politic of Central Europe is weltering in uncertainty, a Roman Catholic organization, exercising almost feudal control over a half-educated populace, would obviously constitute a potential danger.

Rome remains a force in Central Europe which must be reckoned with, and its present policy is not clearly indicated. It is fairly evident that when the papal diplomatists saw the Hapsburg Monarchy going, they lent their aid to Poland and Hungary, and in Tzecho-Slovakia supported the Extreme Socialist movement in the hope that it would result in disaster and lead to a throwback toward Clericalism and Conservatism. At this period—12 months ago—the Slovak Clericals were stoutly opposed to Radical Prague; but when the Communist movement fizzled out in Bohemia the danger disappeared and with it the motive. The general national tendency took a Conservative turn of itself. Thus Rome continues to lose hold in Bohemia, where the Hussite tradition is still strong, and can only find support in Slovakia.

Union Daily Becomes Stronger

The probabilities are that the entire movement will fail, for the Tzecho-Slovak union will become stronger day by day, whereas Mr. Hlinka himself is losing ground. On the other hand, the student of politics would be unwise to disregard the Roman Church as a factor in the situation. The hierarchy in Slovakia is still composed largely of Magyar or Magyarized priests, and it is conceivable that, in the event, for example, that the return of the former Emperor Charles to the Hungarian throne, had been consummated, their influence would again be used in favor of the Hungarian program and against Slovakia. And it must be remembered that Mr. Hlinka himself is at present in Rome! Personally, the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor inclines to the opinion that all these intrigues will fail.

Generally speaking Tzecho-Slovakia is progressing toward different political and religious ideals; particularly, it is inconceivable that the Slovaks should under any circumstances consent to a reunion with the alien Magyars, and from their newly found political freedom, universal suffrage, educational facilities and system of peasant proprietorship, relapse into the old system of feudal domination, in which they were but the downtrodden hirelings of the Magyar overlords. The Slovak may yet have a few things to grumble at; but he has already had conferred upon him by the Tzecho-Slovak Republic boons which a few years ago must have seemed beyond the wildest dreams of patriotic imagination.

Clericals Only One Division

Finally, it is necessary to point out that the Slovaks are by no means all clericals. At the first elections—held under the system of proportional representation—they returned 50 per cent of Social Democrat members to Parliament, 25 per cent Agrarians, and only 25 per cent Clericals. There are also to be reckoned with the Slovak Protestants, who are mostly Social Democrats, and ardent supporters of the Union. These latter are interesting.

Protestantism appears to have been introduced into Slovakia by German colonists who were settled on the land by Hungarian kings in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The first evangelical church was established at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The faith spread rapidly among the Slovaks, and their ranks were early reenforced by the immigration of Tzech Hussites after the disastrous battle of the White Mountain (1621). Today, of the 3,000,000 Slovaks, 400,000 are Protestants. At Modra, near Pratislava, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was able to get into close touch with this sect. In this village they are an earnest community, the possessors of two fine churches (one Slovak-speaking and one German-speaking) which they have erected themselves. The Slovak church is now being repaired and redecorated by its 1900 members at a cost of 300,000 Tzech kronen.

Tzech-Slovak Union Now Fact

At Modra, also, the writer met and lunched with Bishop Zoch—one of the two evangelical bishops—a well set up, handsome man, with a kindly, intellectual face, who, in contrast to the befrocked Roman Catholic clergy, was garbed in black frock coat, striped cashmere trousers, white waistcoast, modern wing collar, and black tie with diamond pin. Bishop Zoch told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that their 400,000 communicants are spread over 400 communities, and that his people are devout, intelligent, and strong partisans of the union with the Tzechs, as, he claims, all Slovaks would be, were not a minority of them under the influence of the Magyar Roman Catholic clergy. Altogether, Protestantism in Slovakia is a distinctly healthy movement.

The deduction drawn from these investigations is that the Tzecho-Slovak Union, despite the forces pulling against it, is an accomplished fact. The opposition is mainly religious, and as such is at variance with the real interests of the people; it does not constitute a danger to the state under present conditions, and even in the event of a restoration or attempted restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary, it is scarcely conceivable that it would lead to a disruption of the political integrity of the young republic.

INDIA QUIET AFTER ALI BROTHERS' ARREST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India — No disturbance worthy of the name is reported from any quarter of India in consequence of the arrest of the Ali brothers, and the other Khilafat leaders. A meeting of ulemas sitting in camera at Delhi has decided to disregard the edict of the government as to the confiscation of the "Fatwa," enjoining Muhammadans to desert, or to refuse to join the army.

Despite certain protests from political leaders, the ulemas decided to republish the "Fatwa" and to spread it broadcast. Suitable action will no doubt be taken by the government. In view of the general contentment of the Muhammadan community until a very short time recently — only slightly ruffled by the reversal of the Partition of Bengal, it is a striking paradox that they are infinitely the most discontented and truculent agitators today.

The Malabar rebellion continues smoldering. It is now a matter of small patrols of troops marching throughout the area, and rounding up parties of rebels. No big engagement has been reported lately but the military are converging on Nilambur, the headquarters of the rebel Vanamkunnath Haji. He was nearly caught in the fight with Major Welldon's column. In strong contradiction to the attitude of the ulemas at Delhi, the loyal Moplahs on the initiative of Sayyed Makdoom Thangal, who is the Sheikh-ul-Islam and the head of the Muhammadan religion in Malabar, have issued a strong manifeato denouncing the rebellion.

The situation at the moment is roughly this: Mannaghat is in the hands of the rebels and the important Thuppanad Bridge, giving communication with Palghat, has been destroyed. The rebels organized an unsuccessful ambush on a body of troops returning to Malappuram by way of Manjen. Several villages are privately organizing defense parties, and this is having a good effect in the restoration of order which is proceeding apace slowly. The law-abiding public in the Madras presidency, in fact, are growing impatient that the rebellion has not yet been finally quelled. They are demanding the use of aeroplanes and artillery, but it is rather doubtful if the use of the former at any rate would be effective against small bands of guerrillas, moving in hilly and thickl. wooded country. Seven hundred of the minor offenders have been tried, convicted and sentenced.

AVERAGE HOUR WAGE FOR STATE COMPUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas — The average wage of men is 54 cents an hour, and of women 37 cents, in the industrial institutions of Kansas, according to the survey just completed by the industrial court's factory inspectors. The inspectors visited over 1500 factories in 21 of the larger towns of the State.

The average day's work for the men was found to be nine hours and that of the women was eight and a quarter. Only 54 children under 16 years of age were employed in the 1500 factories.

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

November Sale of Women's Shoes

This sale of women's high-grade shoes is unusual—in these special groups women will recognize values too exceptional to overlook. Included are boots, oxfords, and pumps in all the popular styles for winter wear.

Give Furniture
For the Holidays
Our Prices are Low
Quality High
The Flint & Brickett Co.
439 Main Street
Opposite Court Square
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Forbes & Wallace
Springfield, Mass.
Have You Learned To Make Lamp Shades?
THIS is one of the popular ideas for gift making this season, and every day several women gather here for instructions, which we offer to everyone who buys her materials here. Brocades, Georgette, rich metal laces, fringes, frames, flower garlands—everything that is being used for the newest Lamp Shades is to be found here.
Art Embroidery Section
Third Floor

MAKE THE
Third National Bank
YOUR BANK
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOOD PROGRAM IN IRISH SPORTS

Presence of the Edinburgh University's Hockey Team Enlivens the Usual Sporting Events Held in Ireland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland—In addition to the usual Rugby football, Association football, and league hockey programs, sporting events in Ireland were enlivened on October 29 by the presence of Edinburgh University's hockey team, which, continuing a short tour in the Green Isle, encountered the Dublin University eleven in the College Park, to lose by 7 goals to 0. On the previous day, the visitors had met and been defeated by Queen's University, Belfast, the score in this game being 3 goals to 1.

At no time during their match against Dublin University did the Scotsmen look like extending the home side. Played on a good pitch, the match was very fast and interesting throughout, despite the somewhat one-sided result. The home players started none too well and missed at least a couple of scoring opportunities in the opening stages. Then two goals came in quick succession through P. McDonagh and R. S. Evans. The visitors then played a purely defensive game and succeeded in preventing further scores up to the interval. In the second half, play was more open, which suited the home side well, and Dublin's good forward play resulted in five goals, R. W. Varian scoring three, and N. H. Medcalf and McDonagh one each.

Of the three senior league hockey matches played, two were somewhat unevenly contested, the Royal Hibernians and Railway Union defeating Kingstown Grammar School and the East Surrey Regiment by 10 to 0 and 5 to 1, respectively. The third game, on the contrary, was very closely contested all through and resulted in a draw of two goals each between Monkstown and Three Rock Rovers. Playing at home, Monkstown put up a very fair game, although below full strength. Three Rock Rovers took the lead twice, but they failed to hold their advantage, with the result that the final whistle found the scores still level.

Five senior Rugby football matches were played in the region of Dublin on October 29. In all but one of these, the winners emerged successful by big margins. The exception, Blackrock College v. Clontarf, was a very even match, a single point in favor of the College separating the teams at the finish. It was mainly a forward game, and the Blackrock men owed their success to a quick start and a couple of good, early tries, both of which were converted. Before the interval, A. E. Dallas reduced this lead by means of a splendid goal dropped from midfield. The Clontarf men had rather the better of the second half but failed to cross the home line, although they obtained a penalty goal and a goal from a mark. The final score was 10 points to 9.

Lansdown had an easy victory against Old Wesley, running up 33 points without reply, and Bective Rangers beat Monkstown by 29 points to 6. An interesting game between National University and Old Belvedere went in favor of the former by 16 points to 5. The remaining match, Wanderers versus Palmerston, was a personal triumph for the international, T. G. Wallis, who scored 15 of the 21 points registered by his side. Palmerston obtained only three points.

The Trinity College v. North of Ireland Football Club match proved the best game seen in Belfast this season. The visitors were not quite at full strength, and this fact was no doubt responsible, to a great extent, for the six points deficit with which they found themselves faced at the finish. The North men had all the best of the opening half and at half-time led by 15 points to 11. They added another goal soon after the restart, but then the Trinity men began to gain the upper hand. However, a sturdy North defense kept the score down, and a good game resulted in a well deserved victory for the North of Ireland Football Club by 20 points to 14.

In the Association Football League of Ireland, the St. James's Gate team created a surprise by defeating the well-known Bohemians. The te opened the scoring at the end of some 20 minutes' play, but just before the interval the Bohemians equalized, as the result of good combined work. In the second half, the Bohemians' game improved, but they were handicapped by the fact that they were one or two men short. St. James's Gate scored again in this period and so won by the odd goal in three.

At the start, the Shelbourne v. Dublin University match looked likely to end in an easy win for the former team, which at one time held a lead of two goals. However, the United put any amount of pluck into their game and before the interval had drawn level, the score reading 2 to 2. Keeping up the pressure after the change of ends, the Dublin men scored again. This proved to be the winning goal. The Olympic team scored its first win of the season, at the expense of the Young Men's Christian Association eleven, which failed to reply to the winners' two goals. Playing rather the better football, Jacob's scored a fairly easy win against Frankfort. The losers had more of the game, however, than the score of 4 to 1 would appear to indicate.

FEW CHANGES IN FIRST DIVISION

C. M. Buchan Still Retains Lead With Total of 12 Goals While His Nearest Rival Has 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—There were not a great many changes in the list of goal-scorers in the First Division of the English Association Football League as a result of the matches played on October 29, and C. M. Buchan, Sunderland, still retained the top position with a total of 12 goals. He was the only player in either the First or Second Division who had obtained more than 10 goals since the opening of the season. Two goals behind Buchan came Joseph Anderson, a member of the Burnley team, which won the league championship last season. He could claim 10 goals, a better aggregate by one than that of W. T. Roberts, Preston North End, who did not find the net on the date under consideration. After several weeks of low scoring, there was quite a large number of goals obtained in the First Division on October 22, and no fewer than six players managed to score more than once. The best individual performance, however, was the scoring of three goals by J. Spence of Manchester United, who consequently leaped upward in the list. Aston Villa scored a smashing victory over Middlesbrough by 6 goals to 0, and this benefited five members of the winning team. The list:

Player and club	Goal
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	12
Joseph Anderson, Burnley	10
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	9
Horace Barnes, Manchester City	8
James Gill, Cardiff City	8
J. Spence, Manchester United	8
Andrew Wilson, Middlesbrough	7
B. Cross, Burnley	7
Robert Kelly, Burnley	7
J. Macdonald, Newcastle United	7
J. Elkes, Birmingham	6
D. B. N. Jack, Bolton Wanderers	6
H. A. White, The Arsenal	6
S. H. Fazackerley, Everton	6
H. Johnson, Sheffield United	6
Stanley Davies, Everton	5
J. H. Dimock, Tottenham Hotspur	5
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	5
Frank Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	5
R. Butler, Oldham Athletic	5
Neil Harris, Newcastle United	5
J. C. Whitehouse, Birmingham	5
William Hibbert, Bradford City	5
R. Forshaw, Liverpool	5
J. W. Dickson, Aston Villa	5
Andrew Young, Aston Villa	4
W. H. Walker, Aston Villa	4
W. J. Kirton, Aston Villa	4
Thomas Browell, Manchester City	4
William Murphy, Manchester City	4
J. G. Cock, Chelsea	4
R. Matthews, Liverpool	4
P. B. Holland, Blackburn Rovers	4
Robert Blood, W. Bromwich Albion	4
George Carr, Middlesbrough	4
A. T. Woodhouse, Preston North End	4
W. G. Gillespie, Sheffield United	4

WESTERN FOOTBALL SCORES

NORTHWESTERN		INDIANA	
0—Beloit	7	47—Franklin	0
0—Chicago	41	29—Kalamazoo	0
0—Minnesota	28	0—Harvard	19
0—Wisconsin	27	0—Minnesota	8
34—Depauw	0	7—Notre Dame	28
0—Purdue	3	0—Iowa	41
0—Iowa	14	3—Purdue	0
34	120	36	94

OHIO STATE		WISCONSIN	
28—O. Wesleyan	0	28—Lawrence	0
0—Oberlin	7	24—S. Dakota S.	3
27—Minnesota	0	27—Northw'ern	0
14—Michigan	0	20—Illinois	0
7—Chicago	0	35—Minnesota	0
28—Purdue	0	7—Michigan	7
0—Illinois	7	0—Chicago	3
104	14	141	13

CHICAGO		MICHIGAN	
41—Northw'ern	0	44—Mt. Union	0
9—Purdue	0	64—Case	0
9—Princeton	0	20—Mich. A. C.	0
35—Colorado	0	0—Ohio State	14
0—Ohio State	7	3—Illinois	0
14—Illinois	6	7—Wisconsin	7
3—Wisconsin	0	38—Minnesota	0
111	13	186	21

PURDUE		MINNESOTA	
6—Wabash	9	19—No. Dakota	0
0—Chicago	9	28—Northw'ern	0
0—Notre Dame	33	0—Ohio State	27
6—Iowa	13	6—Indiana	0
3—Northwes'n	0	0—Wisconsin	35
0—Ohio State	28	7—Iowa	41
0—Indiana	3	0—Michigan	38
9	95	60	141

IOWA		ILLINOIS	
52—Knox	14	52—So. Dakota	0
10—Notre Dame	7	2—Iowa	14
14—Illinois	2	0—Wisconsin	20
13—Purdue	6	0—Michigan	3
41—Minnesota	7	21—Depauw	0
41—Indiana	0	6—Chicago	14
14—Northwestern	0	7—Ohio State	0
185	36	88	51

MISSOURI		GRINNELL	
26—Okla. A. & M.	0	35—Simpson	0
32—St. Louis	0	3—Iowa State	21
17—Iowa State	14	13—Washington	14
6—Kansas State	7	0—Cole	10
6—Drake	0	7—Kansas State	21
7—Washington	0	13—Cornell Col.	0
24—Oklahoma	14		
127	35	71	66

WASHINGTON		KANSAS	
10—Rolla	0	28—Washburn	7
0—Kansas State	21	7—Drake	15
14—Grinnell	13	14—Iowa State	7
13—Oklahoma	28	21—Kansas State	7
2—Iowa State	0	7—Oklahoma	24
0—Missouri	7	0—Nebraska	28
14—Tulane	6		
53	75	77	88

KANSAS STATE		NEBRASKA	
7—Emporia	6	25—Wesleyan	0
21—Washington	0	41—Haskell	0
7—Missouri	5	0—Notre Dame	7
7—Kansas	21	44—Oklahoma	0
21—Grinnell	7	10—Pittsburgh	0
0—Iowa State	7	28—Kansas	0
14—Oklahoma	7	35—Iowa State	3
77	53	213	10

IOWA STATE		DRAKE	
21—Grinnell	2	42—Penn. Col	0
14—Missouri	17	15—Kansas	7
7—Kansas	14	41—Cornell	0
0—Washington	2	6—Missouri	6
7—Drake	0	0—Iowa State	7
7—Kansas State	0	20—Morningside	10
3—Nebraska	35		
59	71	118	30

OKLAHOMA		MICHIGAN A. C.	
21—Oklahoma N.	0	7—Albion	24
6—Okla. A. & M.	0	0—Michigan	30
28—Washington	13	17—Western Nor	0
0—Nebraska	44	0—Marquette	7
34—Kansas	7	14—So. Dakota	0
14—Missouri	24	2—Butler	3
7—Kansas State	14		
100	102	40	64

IOWA IS ONLY UNBEATEN TEAM

Captures the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Football Championship Title—Ohio State and Chicago Tied

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Tied	P. C.
Iowa	5	0	0	1.000
Ohio State	4	1	0	.800
Chicago	4	1	0	.800
Wisconsin	3	1	1	.750
Michigan	2	1	1	.667
Indiana	1	2	0	.333
Minnesota	2	4	0	.333
Purdue	1	4	0	.200
Illinois	1	4	0	.200
Northwestern	0	5	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Finishing the season as the only undefeated team, with a record of five Conference victories by one-sided scores, University of Iowa earned the undisputed title to the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. University of Chicago and Ohio State University tied for second place with 4 victories and 1 defeat each, while University of Wisconsin, with 3 wins, 1 tie, and 1 loss, settled in third place.

From every angle the season was one of the most brilliant ever enjoyed by the middle western gridiron circuit. An advanced brand of football was displayed by practically every team, and all the contests were marked by a high degree of good sportsmanship. Although official figures are lacking, total attendance at the games undoubtedly attained a new record mark, seating capacity at the big games being sold out weeks in advance.

With an eleven composed largely of veterans, Coach H. H. Jones in producing the championship Iowa machine proved the value of the open, forward-passing style of football, having at the same time a powerful line-smashing threat. In Capt. A. D. Devine '22, the Hawkeyes had the most brilliant all-round quarterback in the Conference. When he received the ball in punting formation no one could tell whether he would kick, throw a pass, or carry the ball on an end run, as he was equally skilled in all plays.

In L. C. Belding '22 and Max Kadesky '23 Iowa had a pair of ends adept in forward pass receiving. The combination of Devine, Belding and Kadesky opened up the opposing defense, which resulted in the effectiveness of G. C. Locke '23, fullback, in line plunging. Locke was assisted in his smashes by F. W. Slater '22, one of the most powerful tackles in the Conference. This veteran machine won its final game last Saturday by 14 to 0 against Northwestern University. The low score was a surprise in view of the fact that Northwestern has lost all its Conference battles.

Elimination of Ohio State from an equal claim with Iowa for the title by University of Illinois, which had lost all its previous Conference games, was the surprise of last Saturday, if not of the entire season. Illinois, through a forward pass caught by Capt. L. W. Walquist '21, half-back, near the end of the first half, won by a score of 7 to 0. The victory showed the coaching skill of R. C. Zuppke, who started the season with a team largely made of green candidates, and built up a machine that grew more formidable with each game played.

Coach A. A. Stagg marked his thirtieth year at Chicago with one of the most successful teams of his career. He had more talent at his disposal than for several years, and made the best of it, winning two intersectional contests, four of five Conference tests, and permitting only one touchdown to be scored against the Maroon. That touchdown was in the Ohio State game, which was lost 7 to 0. He developed a new star in J. W. Thomas '24, full-back, whose line slashing was the turning point in the 3-to-0 victory over Wisconsin last Saturday, as well as in other games. M. A. Romney '24, who piloted the team throughout the season, delivered the winning drop kick, and H. O. Crisler '22 distinguished himself in his defensive play and forward pass catching. Capt. C. E. McGuire '22, tackle, as in previous games, was the bulwark of the forward wall.

The defeat of Wisconsin turned the tables for the Maroons, as they were beaten last year in the final game by the same method, a drop kick by the Badger quarterback taking a hard-fought struggle 3 to 0. The Wisconsin team displayed a finished style of football, with a backfield as powerful as any in the Conference. Capt. G. M. Sundt '22, fullback, earned advantages for his team by splendid punting, and was unpassable in the secondary defense. R. F. Williams '22, quarter and half, and A. C. Elliott '23, halfback, were two of the best ground gainers seen on any western gridiron this season.

University of Michigan came very close to Wisconsin in its record for the season, winning 2, losing 1, and tieing 1. The Wolverines showed their strength last Saturday when they defeated University of Minnesota 38 to 0. Irwin Uteritz '24, quarterback, led the attack with two touchdowns for Michigan.

Minnesota, with the heaviest schedule of six Conference battles, won 2 and lost 4. Without the services of A. C. Oss '22, star halfback, Coach H. L. Williams' team was unable to measure up to its potential strength.

After losing its first two Conference games, Indiana University won its final, defeating Purdue Minnesota, 3 to 0, by a drop kick made by Capt. J. W. Kyle '22, fullback. Although a strong defensive team, Purdue was without a powerful attack, and finished the season with 2 victories and four defeats.

ONLY TWO VETERANS OUT FOR PRINCETON

Coach G. Schoenlein Expects to Develop a Successful Wrestling Team From an Abundance of Good Substitute Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey — With only two veterans returned, wrestling prospects at Princeton University are not very promising this year. Robert Morrisson '23, intercollegiate champion in the 145-pound division last season, and A. L. Wilson '23 of the 175-pound class, who will wrestle unlimited this season, are the only survivors of the 1920-21 team. Coach G. Schoenlein expects to be able to develop a successful aggregation, however, since there is an abundance of good substitute material.

According to present indications after several days' practice, the chief contenders for places in the various divisions will be as follows: 115-pound class—Elmore Holmes '22 and A. R. Sherman '23; 125-pound class—H. W. Gooch '24 and G. B. Moreland Jr. '23; 135-pound class— C. W. Webster '23 and F. H. McKnight '22; 145-pound class—L. B. Dulley '23 and Robert Morrisson '23; 158-pound class—H. F. Baer '24 and D. E. Robinson '23; 175-pound class— J. R. Engle '22 and H. C. Emery '24; unlimited class—A. L. Wilson '23 and F. von Schilling Jr. '22.

A difficult season awaits Princeton with seven hard meets besides the intercollegiates. The schedule of meets will be as follows:

December 10—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn.

January 21—West Point at West Point; 28—University of Pennsylvania at Princeton.

February 18—Washington and Lee University at Princeton; 25—Columbia University at Princeton.

March 4—Harvard University at Princeton; 8—Yale University at New Haven; 24 and 25—Intercollegiates at Lehigh University.

JACOB SCHAEFER DEFEATS HOPPE

World's Professional 18.2 Balkline Billiards Player Loses and Is Tied for Championship Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—W. F. Hoppe of New York, New York, who has successfully defended the world's championship in 18.2 balkline billiards for 16 years, was proved to be no longer invincible when Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco, California, defeated him 400 to 26 in the final game of the tournament Tuesday night. Schaefer thereby tied for the championship, making a playoff match necessary. It was the first defeat for Hoppe since 1912, when Koji Yaeada, the Japanese, outpointed him in a New York tournament.

Although Schaefer set a meteoric pace, going out with an average of 66 4-6, Hoppe had several chances to put up a battle and failed. The winner's initial run was 192, and his finishing effort, 159; the loser's best was 15, scored after winning the bank in the first inning. Hoppe's average was 4 2-6.

By his six-inning victory over the title defender, Schaefer established a new grand average record of 52 19-42 for a championship tournament. The former record grand average, 47, was made by Hoppe in 1919. Hoppe's average for the present tournament was 34 20-59. Averages of the three leading young American players, Schaefer, Hoppe and Welker Cochran, in the tournament were declared to be 100 per cent better than the tournament records of the old masters, Jacob Schaefer Sr., Frank Ives and George Slosson.

Once Schaefer got started on his initial run he appeared to be primed for victory. He unleashed a superb display of billiards, clinging close to the balkline at the head of the table. At 187 the billiards broke around the table, resulting in a series of problems in open play. After scoring 192, the last with balls lined up diagonally across the table, cue ball in the center, Schaefer missed a high drawn shot along the foot-rail.

Between the first and sixth innings, the contestants took turns in leaving each other spread shots that were almost impractical of solution. In his sixth effort, Hoppe missed an easy close corner shot through a kiss-off, leaving a set-up for Schaefer, who thereupon ran 159, taking the match. In the opening stages his run was not as perfect as the first one, calling for wide draw shots, three-cushion work, and daring masse shots. At 96 he settled down to close nursing.

When he had made 128 his long table drive kissed the cue ball to the right corner, and the object balls lined along the rail at 10-inch intervals. All three were frozen to the cushion, presenting the hardest problem of the night. A great masse proved the solution. The match by innings:

Jacob Schaefer—192 19 0 0 30 159—400. Average 66 4-5. High run—192.

W. F. Hoppe—15 0 0 7 0 4—26. Average 4 2-6. High run—15.

Referee—J. H. Levis.

VICTORIA LEADS IN GOLF MATCH

Takes Interstate Championship of Australia by Defeating New South Wales in the Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Four states sent teams, each of seven amateurs, to the links of the Royal Melbourne Golf Club at Sandringham, on the occasion of the interstate match. The conditions were 18 holes match play. Victoria beat New South Wales by 5 matches to 2 in the final round.

In the opening matches, the Tasmanians were overwhelmed, losing all seven matches in their test with Victoria, and South Australia was able to secure only one match against New South Wales. The contest for third place between Tasmania and South Australia resulted in a draw.

Unusual interest centered in the meeting of C. L. Winser, representing South Australia, and E. L. Apperly of New South Wales. Winser recently won the title of amateur champion of Australia, of which Apperly had been the holder, and the interstate match gave the rivals another opportunity of measuring their skill. At the eighteenth hole the match was square, but Apperly made a beautiful drive, which stopped two feet from the hole, and won the match, 1 up. Veteran golfers were impressed with the excellent golf played by L. Nettlefold of Tasmania.

As compensation for their defeat in the interestate contest, a New South Wales pair, E. L. Apperly and E. Pope, defeated Bruce Pearce and T. F. Rutledge, of Victoria, in the final of the men's foursomes amateur championship of Australia, at 36 holes, stroke play. Against a strong and gusty wind the rival pairs made remarkable progress and the winners with 167 were only one stroke less than the two Victorians. C. H. Fawcett and A. Russell, Victoria, and Ivo Whitton and N. E. Brookes, Victoria, were third and fourth with 172 and 173 respectively.

A contest on the Yarra Yarra golf links between teams of eight professionals representing Victoria and New South Wales, singles and foursomes, ended in a draw, each side having won six matches. A six-hole foursome, played to decide the match, resulted in another draw.

There was a large entry for the ladies' golf championship of Australia, played at Sandringham, five states sending representatives, but the Victorians more than held their own. Miss M. Macleod, Victoria, playing skillfully and with consistence, was an easy first with an aggregate of 259—the championship consisting of three rounds of 18 holes each, stroke play. Her level play was shown by the three rounds which were accomplished in 87, 86, 86. Mrs. Yuille, the New South Wales lady champion, drew with Miss G. Hay and Miss V. Betheras, Victorians, for second place, each showing 273. As a result of a playoff over 18 holes, Miss Hay took second place.

Mrs. N. G. Murdock, lady champion of Tasmania, scored 278; Miss M. Green, Queensland, 288; Miss D. Hood, Queensland champion, 297; Mrs. T. F. Bruce, South Australia, 299.

FALKIRK LOSES BY 3 GOALS TO 0

Most of the League Teams Expected to Win Won in First Division of Scottish Football

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The nearest approach to a surprise result in the First Division of the Scottish Association Football League on October 29 was the defeat of Falkirk at the hands of the Airdrieonians by 3 goals to 0. In most of the league games the teams expected to win won, and eventful happenings were conspicuous by their absence. The Airdrieonians' victory was one of the best they had gained since the commencement of the season, and it brought them two much-needed league points. The Falkirk defense was at times sorely beset, and Thomas Ferguson in goal and Thomas Townsley at center-half did much valuable work.

Raith Rovers gave rather a poor exhibition, and a drawn game at home with Clyde could not have satisfied them or their followers. Their usual scoring man, T. H. O. Jennings, was shadowed throughout and could rarely get a shot at goal. Albion Rovers were more severely beaten by Greenock Morton than the score of 2 to 1 would appear to indicate. George French was very aggressive for the winners but could find the net only once. William Reid scored a goal in masterly fashion for the Rovers. The Aberdeen team, playing at home, was too heavy and strong for Third Lanark. John Miller was the most notable figure in the game. Besides obtaining three goals, he led the Aberdeen attack splendidly. Frank Walker, the Third Lanark forward, retired in the course of the game, and this was a handicap to the Glasgow side. The losers' attack was weak, but their defense generally was good.

There was little that was attractive about the Heart of Midlothian versus Dumbarton game. The Hearts won by 2 goals to 1 and were the better side, but they did not play consistently well. The Dumbarton men played very poor football. Until they scored their first goal, the Hearts played brilliantly, but they fell away afterwards. The Glasgow Rangers had not much trouble in disposing of Queen's Park. However, the amateurs scored a couple of goals against the league leaders, and that was something only the Heart of Midlothian had previously been able to accomplish. The Queen's men fought pluckily but were outclassed.

The Celtic were just a trifle better than Ayr United, although there was not much to choose between the teams. The Celtic men's form was very ordinary, and it was a "penalty" kick that enabled them to win by 2 goals to 1. A solitary goal enabled Partick Thistle to win its game with Hamilton Academicals. John Blair's goal, the only one of the game, was a splendid effort. At Clydebank the Dundee men seized their opportunities and won handsomely by 3 clear goals. They were by far the better finishers. The Hibernians had to be content with a draw at Kilmarnock, where each side scored 1 goal. St. Mirren did well to draw, 1 to 1, at Motherwell, thanks to Duncan Walker's goal in the closing minutes of the match.

ATHLETIC UNION PASSES RECORDS

Paddock, Gourdin and Ross Are Among the Athletes Whose Performances Are Recognized

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will have the honor of holding a number of the leading amateur athletic competitions of the United States next year. At the annual meeting of the national association, held in this city this week, it was voted to award the senior and junior track and field championships, the relay championships, the decathlon, the senior and junior cross-country championship runs, the indoor swimming, water polo, relays and medley pentathlon to the Metropolitan District. The wrestling and boxing championships were awarded to the New England Association. The basketball championship goes to Kansas City, Missouri.

C. W. Paddock, the famous University of California sprinter, had his four new world's records accepted at this meeting. The new marks were for 100 yards, 220 yards, 300 yards and 300 meters. His time for the 100-yard dash is 19 3-5s., which ties the record made by D. J. Kelly, Spokane, Washington, June 23, 1906, and later tied by H. P. Drew, Berkeley, California, March 28, 1914. The new record for 220 yards is 20 4-5s., which breaks the former mark of 21 1-5s., made by B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, New York, May 30, 1896, and later tied by D. J. Kelly, Spokane, Washington, June 23, 1906; R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1910, and at Boston, Massachusetts, May 27, 1911; D. F. Lippincott, Boston, Massachusetts, May 31, 1913; H. P. Drew, Claremont, California, February 28, 1914, and G. Parker, Fresno, California, October 2, 1914. The new record for the 300-yard dash is 30 1-5s., which displaces the mark of 30 3-5s., made by B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, New York, September 26, 1896. The new record for the 300-meter dash is 33 1-5s., which breaks the former record of 36.4s., made by Faillot of France in 1908 and equaled by F. Mezei of Hungary in 1913.

E. O. Gourdin '21, Harvard's famous all-round athlete, also had his name added to the list of world's record holders when his running broad jump of 25ft. 2in., made in the Harvard Stadium at the Harvard-Yale vs. Oxford-Cambridge track meet last July, was accepted. This broke the previous record of 24ft. 11¾in. made by P. O'Connor in England, August 5, 1901. Three swimming records made by Norman Ross of the Illinois Athletic Club were passed as were five made by John Weismuller, also of the Illinois Athletic Club.

W. C. Prout of the Boston Athletic Association was elected president of the Union, succeeding R. S. Weaver of Los Angeles, California. C. D. Lynch of the Detroit Athletic Club; E. S. Schaefer of Buffalo, New York; Vern Lacy of St. Louis, Missouri, and Herman Obertubessing of New York City, were elected vice-presidents, and F. W. Rubien of New York City, secretary-treasurer. J. W. Clinnin, Samuel Goodland and T. J. Tracy, were elected trustees.

ILLINOIS ELECTS PEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—D. C. Peden '23, star halfback for the University of Illinois football team for two years, was elected captain of the 1922 team at a banquet given this year's team by the Champaign Rotary Club Monday night. Peden is the only member of this year's Illinois team who is mentioned as an all-conference selection.

YALE SWIMMING OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Despite the Loss of Several Stars From Last Year's Team the Blue Expects to Turn Out a Championship Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Yale University has formally opened its swimming season of 1921-22 with nearly 100 candidates reporting in the trophy room of the gymnasium to hear Coach Robert Kiphuth, Capt. C. D. Pratt '22 of the swimming team, and Capt. N. T. Ussher '23 of the water-polo team, outline the plans for the coming season. Matches with the strong Rutgers college, United State Naval Academy, Brown University and University of Pennsylvania teams will feature the schedule. It was announced that 90 freshmen were qualified to go out for swimming.

Although several of Yale's most brilliant swimmers graduated last June, notably Capt. L. P. Thurston '21, Edwin Binney Jr., '21, two of the Yale quintet which broke the world's record for the 250-yard five-man relay on January 15, 1921, this year's team has excellent material upon which to draw. Captain Pratt, W. L. Jelliffe '23, and R. F. Solley '22, the remaining members of the record-breaking quintet, are expected to be towers of strength of the 1921-22 team, while other good men are: F. deP. Townsend '22, D. B. Gauss '22, Freeman Higgins '23, H. R. Marshall '23, F. H. Cook '22, W. M. Bradner '22, and A. M. Cooper '22. W. D. Banks '23, one of the team's best swimmers, is expected to rejoin the squad in time to participate in the important meets of the season.

In the graduation of R. H. Meagher '21, the university will be without the services of one of the best plungers she has had in many years, but his place will receive capable attention from N. T. Guernsey '22, also a football star, B. J. Wood Jr. '22, and A. M. Cooper '22. P. H. Crane, '22, J. K. Pollard '22, and B. L. Prime '24, and some excellent freshmen material will be available in the diving department in which Yale has always showed proficiency.

A large number of last year's freshmen are expected to provide close competition for positions on the team, as swimming has almost gained the prominence of a major sport at Yale due to the record-breaking proclivities of teams in the last few years. Such men as R. B. Colgate '24, R. S. Bachman '24, and N. E. Freeman '24, will come up from last year's freshman team.

As six men on last winter's water-polo team have graduated, strenuous practice will be necessary to build up a good team. It is Yale's intention to stress water-polo, as in the past few years the team has been weak, largely due to lack of interest in the sport and that scarcely enough men have reported to render practice scrimmage possible. Besides Captain Ussher '23, the following men are back: H. H. Alexander '23, N. T. Guernsey '22, F. C. Orthwein Jr., '21S., E. H. Palmer '22, B. J. Wood '22, C. C. Crittenden '23. A hard schedule, including a match with Princeton's fine team, has been prepared for the team, and individual training has already begun.

At the end of last year a picked number of Yale swimmers were taken on a special trip to the Pacific coast and to the Hawaiian Islands, where many fine swimming organizations were met. It is expected that this wonderful experience will show results in the work of the team. Furthermore, the varsity men will be called on to use their knowledge by helping in the direction of the freshmen squad. The freshmen will be divided into groups and each group will be given one of the varsity men as expert adviser.

With Coach Kiphuth in charge again, Yale will not be content with anything less than another intercollegiate championship. Yale has the coach, the captain and the material.

NEW YORK GETS MEET

NEW YORK, New York—This city has been awarded the indoor track and field championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, and it will be held at the Twenty-Second Regiment Armory, March 11.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MONETARY POLICY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Treasury Department Not in Position to Explain and Bank of England Is Silent on Subject So No One Can Give Answer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Both America and England have a deep-rooted faith in the virtues of publicity, and in general there is perhaps little cause for complaint about the extent to which the public in both countries is taken into the confidence of the authorities.

But as regards monetary policy the conditions in New York and in London are very dissimilar, and the point is one which at the present moment is assuming some importance. To the London observer it would appear that one of the many advantages of the Federal Reserve system is that it provides, in the Federal Reserve Board, a supreme and responsible authority, which by various pronouncements from time to time not merely lays down but also explains and justifies the monetary policy which it is intended to pursue.

In England there is nothing of the kind. Authority, before the war, was centered in the Bank of England, whose complete independence of the government was a matter of tradition and of faith, if not of fact. Authority today is divided between the Bank of England and the Treasury; and the Treasury, through its control of money market conditions by way of the huge volume of floating debt, has the lion's share. But neither before nor since the war has there been in England a central body with clearly defined powers, articulate and approachable, and accustomed to arrive in public at unambiguous decisions on monetary policy. Week by week the Bank Court sits on Thursday mornings in secret at the Bank of England. Not a rumor of the proceedings ever transpires, nor are the grounds of its decisions ever stated.

Treasury's Other Duties

The Treasury, on the other hand, has many other things to think about besides monetary policy. The interests of its representatives, when they appear before the public in the House of Commons, are for the most part fiscal; revenue and expenditure may be examined and justified in detail, but monetary policy seldom or never, for the simple reason that the politicians who represent the interests of the Treasury in the government, and the House of Commons, which listens to them, are, as a rule, not competent either to understand or to discuss the very technical, but very fundamental, questions which the control of the currency and of the money market obliges them in practice to deal with.

The consequence is that the monetary policy of the British Government has, at the best of times, to be inferred from the practical steps that are actually taken. Opinions as to what this policy is, or should be, may therefore differ very widely according to the interpretation which each individual observer places upon the facts as he sees them. The answer to the most fundamental monetary questions is left perpetually vague or doubtful, because the Bank of England is silent and the Treasury is not cross-questioned.

In ordinary times the disadvantages of such a system are not very serious, because in ordinary times the facts speak for themselves. Before the war, the methods on which the Bank of England arrived at a decision as to its minimum rate of discount were perfectly well understood: the movements of gold and of the exchange provided an automatic index of the monetary situation, and a clue to the policy which, on generally accepted systems, was invariably adopted. But the position today is very different. A paper currency released from automatic checks, a complete disorganization of the foreign exchanges, and a fluctuation of commodity prices to and fro within far wider limits than have been known for a century, have altered the conditions of the problem which those who control monetary policy in England must set themselves to solve.

Public in Ignorance

But, in spite of these changes, the practice of saying nothing is still religiously pursued, and the public (whose interests in such matters is of course greater today than ever before) is left in entire ignorance as to the plans and intentions of those joint dictators, the Treasury and the Bank. The more troubled and difficult the times, the less the facts can be left to speak for themselves, the less they carry their own interpretation, and the more the need for some evidence that a settled course is being pursued and that the future can be discounted with a certain confidence.

But today, even those who are best informed have nothing more to go upon than private expressions of opinion by their official friends and rumors of vacillation in the highest quarters between the two extremes of "a sound currency policy" in the orthodox, deflationist sense, and deliberate inflation, which is known to be attractive to politicians who look more eagerly for a present alleviation of their troubles than for a settled policy that will ultimately solve the problem. The net result is that no one can say today what the monetary policy of England is.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed strong yesterday. December 18.47, January 18.47, March 18.38, May 18.14, July 17.70. Spot cotton steady; middling 18.90

EXCHANGE EFFECT UPON JUGO-SLAVIA

Drop of Dinar to 10 Centimes Regarded as Strange, Harvests Having Exceeded Expectation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia—The dinar, which at the beginning of spring of this year had approximately the value of the French franc, has now dropped to hardly 10 centimes (three farthings) and all the economical life of Jugo-Slavia is deeply affected thereby. This drop has appeared all the more strange since the harvests have exceeded most optimistic anticipations. The government, intending to elucidate this problem, appointed a commission of investigation whose work, unfortunately, led to no practical result.

Despite the ever tremendous influx of paper currency, the circulation of bank notes became more and more limited and business was handicapped. The imports rendered necessary as the result of war and the requirements of the fresh but sturdy industry of the country were the chief causes.

The free export abroad of the dollar, recently prohibited, had also in turn seriously to be considered. Jugo-Slavia, as the result of the emigration of the best of her population to America, had dispatched to her from across the Atlantic comparatively more dollars than any other country of the European continent.

With a view to putting some order in the state finances, the government has claimed a record of all the debts of the kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slavonia, and it is shown that these debts run up to $40,000,000. In this total are included the 500,000,000 dinars of the recent interior loan and the 500,000,000 francs of the exterior loan, the issue of which has been voted by the Parliament. The period of issue of the interior loan has been extended, though half might have been covered by the banks and half by the public.

LOANS TO BEET SUGAR COMPANIES

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — The United States War Finance Corporation has approved of a loan of $4,150,000 to Utah and Idaho beet sugar companies and $750,000 to stock men of the same section, and these amounts have accordingly been distributed. The first installment of the sugar loan was distributed as follows: To the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, $2,000,000; the Amalgamated Sugar Company, $1,880,000; the Layton Sugar Company, $180,000, and to the Springville-Mapleton Sugar Company, $90,000. These amounts have already been paid to farmers for their October delivered beets.

Necessity for this financing grows out of the fact that contracts with farmers are for cash, and had the sugar companies not secured these loans it would have necessitated dumping large stocks of new sugar, causing demoralization of the market from which it would require a long time to recover.

FIRM TONE AT CLOSE IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Renewed buying of United States Liberty bonds, in several instances at the year's highest prices, was the feature on the stock exchange yesterday. Representative stocks were dull and again lacked a definite trend. Utilities and speculative rails were bid up but the 4½ per cent money rate elicited no response to the usual leaders. Government bonds were strong and railroad bonds continued to improve. Sales totaled 686,500 shares.

The market closed with a firm tone: Allied Chemical 49⅜, up 1⅜; American Agricultural Chemical 33, up 1½; Missouri Pacific preferred 46⅞, up 1¾; Royal Dutch of New York 46⅛, up ⅞; American Can 30½, off ½; Crucible Steel 64⅜, off ½; Houston Oil 77⅛, off ½.

PEANUT CULTURE IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Peanut culture is attracting attention in New South Wales as a farm crop. Machinery for extracting the oil from peanuts has been installed in Sydney and as the Australian nut has a high oil content a new market has been opened. Hitherto Chinese merchants in Australia have had control of this trade, which has been concerned mainly with the confectionery and roasted peanut trade. Naturally the Chinese merchants have preferred the cheaply-grown nut of South China. For oil extraction purposes the Australian peanut can compete with the imported and experiments on the North Coast of New South Wales have resulted in yields of from 10 cwt. to a ton per acre.

UNITED STATES EXPENDITURES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Government departmental expenditures increased in October, compared with the preceding months, the United States Treasury announces. Expenditures of the departments totaled $304,157,955, compared with $266,523,932 for September, $291,157,847 in August, and $321,818,569 in July.

REPORTS ON BANK RATES

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Federal Reserve Bank has requested member banks to report the rate of interest or discount on each note or bill offered for rediscount. Under this plan the reserve bank will be in better touch with credit conditions throughout the district.

AUSTRALIA MOVES TO STOP DUMPING

Federal Government Is Taking Steps to Protect the Iron and Steel Industry From Any Flood of Cheap German Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia is determined that a flood of cheap German products shall not overwhelm the flourishing iron and steel industry fostered by the war. This is the primary reason for the determination of the federal government to proceed with the anti-dumping measure and with the much-criticized section of the bill, which imposes a countervailing duty against countries with a depreciated exchange.

As illustrating the danger to which his government is now fully awake, Mr. Massy Greene, Minister for Trade and Customs, quotes as significant the following extract from a published letter from a commercial man in Berlin, in which the activity in all the great industries and especially in the iron and steel and machinery works is described:

"It is an undisputed fact that Germany can now export her manufactured products at prices against which no other country can compete, and the lower the exchange value of the mark falls, the higher become the value of all her home industrial and foreign securities. During the past month practically all the unemployed in Germany have been absorbed in industry and the cry now is not for work, but for hands."

Attitude of Government

The Australian Central Government believes that this letter accurately phrases the grave danger to which its home industries will be exposed when trading with Germany is resumed. The Minister concerned probably recalls the fact that prior to the war Germany had a close grip on a large section of Australia's metal production, and that the credit for cutting away the tentacles must be given to the present Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes. Mr. Greene recognizes that the same danger, but in a much less degree, may face the Commonwealth from other nations with whom Australia is now on the most friendly footing.

The chief objection raised to the depreciated exchange portion of the Anti-Dumping Bill was that it would penalize, by an added duty, goods imported from Australia's late allies, France, Belgium and Italy. Official representations were even made to the federal government by representatives of one or more of these nations. The Minister in charge of foreign trade, Mr. Greene, declares that the new bill does not propose to place an added duty on all goods coming from these countries and will only impose such a duty if, on due inquiry, it is found that these countries are taking advantage of their exchange position to ship goods to Australia at prices which create an unfair competition with Australian industries. So long as France, Belgium and Italy sell their goods to Australia at what may be termed world parity values, as expressed in their currency converted at the bank rate of exchange, no exchange dumping duty will be charged.

Economic critics have vigorously attacked the government's proposal on the ground that no possible advantage can possibly accrue out of the exchange position to a merchant exporting his goods from a country with a depreciated exchange. Mr. Massy Greene recognized that, by and of itself, a depreciated currency cannot give to an exporter much, if any, advantage in the long run when he sells his goods abroad but he is convinced that there are other factors responsible for such heavy fluctuations in exchange rates, and that the following are the three principal reasons: (1) International indebtedness; (2) cessation of gold settlements; (3) loss of public confidence.

Exchange and Currency

"The manufacturer, while selling his goods abroad, may find himself in a position to outbid his opponents whose exchange position is better than his own," Mr. Massy Greene told the members of the National Club in Sydney recently. "Generally he will get the best price he can for his goods; but if he wants to regain a market, if he wants to crush out competition, he can, if he wishes, afford to quote prices to the countries with whom his exchange has depreciated which producers in those countries cannot look at. It is because this can be done and may be done that the bill has been introduced. I believe that the critics of the bill are wrong and have arrived at their conclusions by making the terms 'currency' and 'exchange' almost interchangeable."

The Anti-Dumping Bill, of course, is primarily designed to impose additional duties in those cases where, by one way or another, a foreign manufacturer dumps goods into this country at prices below the cost of production, or below the price at which he sells the same goods in his own home market. Against such tactics every Australian desires to safeguard those secondary industries in his own country which are proving their real value, and only mild criticism has been directed against this part of the government proposals. Before the war there might have been a rallying of free trade sentiment, but the lessons of isolation have been well learned and Australia recognizes clearly that the destruction of such new industries as the iron and steel would place her in a perilous position if the same stoppage of communication should recur.

At a time also when Australia's raw material from her mines has such poor demand, except at low rates, the great benefit of being able to convert raw material into finished iron and steel products for 5,500,000 home consumers has a direct appeal to people and politicians. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the driving force of the Australian Prime Minister, who studied closely the extraordinary strength of the German octopus in the Australian metal industry, is behind the new bill.

IMPROVEMENT IN RUBBER INDUSTRY

Trade Well Prepared for Spring Business, Price Cuts Having Renewed Dealers' Confidence

AKRON, Ohio—The rubber industry is preparing for sales and production next year on a basis which, it is believed, will outstrip any spring business ever recorded. Statements by rubber leaders indicate that price reductions made within the past few weeks have renewed the confidence of dealers throughout the country. It is expected that they will begin to build up stocks of tires which have been practically exhausted as the result of the selling season recently closed.

The general feeling is that the rubber companies are well prepared to meet the spring business. Inventories of both raw and finished material are at low levels. Price cuts, made reluctantly by some companies, are now believed to have been the one thing necessary to revive business. It is expected that the new schedules will make possible the building of tire stocks, which are estimated to be close to 4,000,000 tires short of normal.

Production is being held by the larger companies near the same levels maintained a month ago. Although orders received by the smaller plants have been tapering off, the present output is practically normal. Goodyear is making about 14,000 casings daily; Goodrich between 9000 and 10,000; Firestone, 17,000, and Miller about 4500.

Footwear orders continue in good volume and operations in this department should be close to normal by the end of the week. Mechanical goods business is showing some improvement, while rubber sundries, which have enjoyed a good market the past three months, are responding to seasonal demands.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Since many specious arguments to the contrary are circulated, it is well to know that less than 1 per cent of the productive steel capacity of the United States would be used in any extensive naval program. Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the largest manufacturer of munitions and builder of warships, has less than 5 per cent of its entire plant investment in plants producing war matériel. The Jones & Laughlin Company, next to Bethlehem the largest independent manufacturer of steel, has less than one-fourth of 1 per cent of its output going into war matériels. This is also true of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. Less than 5 per cent of the products of the Crucible Steel Company go into war materials. Less than 1 per cent of the Steel Corporation's output goes for war purposes. Only one plant, that at Homestead, is used for the production of war matériel. The United States' total annual capacity for armor plate production is about 41,000 tons, as compared to 40,000,000 tons capacity of finished steel.

The British National Debt Commissioners have given notice that the British Treasury will return to owners on February 1, 1922, from which date additional allowance will cease, 58 dollar securities, including American Telephone & Telegraph collateral trust 4s, Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½% bonds, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore general mortgage 4½% bonds and Colorado Fuel & Iron general mortgage 5s; and 11 sterling bonds including Argentine Government 5s, Grand Trunk Pacific 1st mortgage 3% guaranteed bonds and Pennsylvania Railroad Consolidated mortgage 3½% sterling bonds of 1945.

Australian War Gratuities represent £28,000,000, of which the Commonwealth has paid in cash £2,710,074, and the banks have furnished £6,000,000. The remainder is covered by bonds which carry interest and will be redeemed from time to time.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	$3.99½	$3.98¾	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0707½	.0712½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0687½	.0689	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1885	.1882	.1930
Lire	.0412	.0413	.1930
Guilders	.3552	.3531	.4020
German marks	.0036	.0036¾	.2380
Canadian dollar	.91⅜	.913	....
Argentine pesos	.3193	.3300	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0400	.0405	.1930
Pesetas	.1375	.1372	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2350	.2330	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1410	.1410	.2680
Danish kroner	.1843	.1845	.2680

FURNITURE FACTORIES BUSY

DETROIT, Michigan — Furniture factories at Grand Rapids are operating night and day. Idle workers have all been absorbed by the 60 companies in this business, and advertisements for help are being published in 22 cities.

UNITED STATES GOLD IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gold imports for the 10 days to November 10 totaled $17,508,857 and exports $244,574, according to the United States Federal Reserve Board. Gold imports from January 1 to November 10 amount to $625,981,249, and exports to $21,366,932.

REVIEW OF WOOL MARKETS IN WORLD

Raw Material Continues to Move Slowly With Prices Little Changed Except for Slight Recessions at London Sales

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Five million to ten million pounds of wool are estimated to have changed hands in speculative trading in this market during the past week, in addition to fair sales to the mills, with prices showing an advancing tendency in direct contrast to the tendency of values abroad.

The strength which has been manifested in the markets of America has been due to the political situation, the immediate point being the statement made by Postmaster-General Hays last week, when he intimated that the government might deem it wise to allow the permanent tariff bill to wait until after the 1922 congressional elections. The effect of this intimation was strengthened later by the statement of Senator Penrose that the tariff hearings would be discontinued until after the final disposition of the tax bill. Just when the permanent tariff bill will become a law is highly problematical, but the longer it is delayed, the stronger will become the position in this country of wool which can be used for clothing purposes.

Many lines of manufacturing besides wool are beginning to feel the effects of the tariff situation and judging from the discussion at a meeting of manufacturers held in New York last week, it will not be long before Congress begins to hear insistent demands for action to the end that the present period of uncertainty at least may be ended and business men get some basis upon which to calculate their future action.

Colonial Wool Auctions

Interest was keen this week to see how the London colonial wool auctions would open, many believing that the Yorkshire buyers would like to see a decline in raw wool prices, for it is commonly understood that forward sales of tops and yarns on the part of Yorkshire have been made at prices which mean a very heavy loss, unless wool values should decline. The opening day at London showed a general decline in values of 5 to 15 per cent, thus reflecting the drop recently made at Liverpool. Best merinos and fine crossbreds and slipes were down 10 per cent, while ordinary wools declined 15 per cent and medium to low crossbreds about 7½ per cent. Scoured wools were rather heavily withdrawn, capes being off 10 to 15 per cent. The government held its last sales limits very firmly and withdrawals were fairly heavy. Germany bought sparingly of scoured merinos. In view of the poorer showing, the government has announced the cancellation of the Liverpool colonial auctions scheduled for December 21 and 22, and has shortened the London sales by a day. Just how the action of the B. A. W. R. A. will affect the Yorkshire trade remains to be seen, in view of the general belief that the English trade wants a large quantity of wool still.

Report from Australia

The primary markets have shown little change during the week. Sales are being held in Melbourne and Sydney this week, with a fairly good selection of wools suitable for this country. Good 64s combing wools are quoted on a clean-landed basis, Boston, free of duty at about 65 cents, taking exchange at $4. This shows a drop of 10 per cent from the high point. Just how far the drop in Australia last week was engineered to influence the London sales is problematical. America is reported to be a fairly free buyer of the best wools in Australia at current rates. Little new is heard from the Cape or the River Plate this week, although prices appear to be fairly steady. The sales in New Zealand have been canceled, because the bankers and dealers failed to agree upon payments.

In the local market, business has been principally in the medium to low grade wools. Quarter-blood combing wools have come into request again for the knitting trade at about 45 cents, clean, for good wool and good three-eighths are held fairly firm at 55 cents, clean. Sales of Argentine Lincolns have been reported as high as 17 cents and Montevideo 50s are even reported to have brought in one instance 34½ cents, although the bulk of the sales doubtless have been at about 32 cents latterly. Fine staple Montana has brought 87 cents, clean basis and Ohio fine delaine has brought 90 cents, clean basis. Speculative buying at the moment is less keen than late last week and early this week but prices are firm everywhere.

PURCHASING AGENTS' PART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — A glimpse at the large and interesting rôle played in the business economy of the United States by the purchasing agents is given in the estimate that the buying power of these commercial specialists in California alone is $850,000,000 annually, and that in the entire United States it is more than $5,000,000,000 a year, contained in a statement by P. W. Stamps, secretary of the Purchasing Agents' Association of Northern California.

MATURITIES IN DECEMBER

NEW YORK, New York—Corporate maturities in December total $101,256,075, against $40,256,075 in November, while in November, 1920, the total was $24,628,210.

LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGES

Aggregate Business Is Reported Light but There Are Hopeful Signs for the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — Although the aggregate business passing in iron and steel material is still light it is a hopeful sign that the British works are at last securing their full share of the orders. Manufacturers say they are accepting business, at figures that yield no profit and frequently a loss, to keep their works running. Costs however, are gradually being reduced and there are prospects of a gradual expansion.

Attractive inquiries have been circulated from the Far East for shipbuilding material and in one or two cases good sized orders have been booked. Competition from the Continent is getting less formidable. German works in particular hedge their sales with so many conditions intended to protect them from the consequences of late delivery fluctuations in exchange, and alterations in customs tariff, that comparatively little trade has gone their way of late. In the home market the prices quoted by manufacturers now approximate so closely to those of overseas competitors that most buyers preferred to give them preference. In the export market competition is rather keener; but the British makers are also cutting prices to levels that seem likely to attract buyers.

SILK CULTURE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In pursuance of the attempt to make the keeping of silk worms a home industry in New South Wales, samples of cocoons from this state were recently forwarded to Sicily for the purpose of reeling, and results are now announced.

The first sample, cocoons from Italian graine, yielded 23.3 per cent of silk, but the waste was equivalent to 51.2 per cent of the weight of the silk. The second sample consisted of white cocoons from Australian and Japanese graine and these contained 96.25 per cent of inferior cocoons and 3.75 per cent of doubles; 17.3 per cent of silk was obtained. The third sample, green cocoons from Australian and Italian graine, consisted of 97.50 per cent of inferior cocoons and 2.50 per cent of doubles; the yield of 18 per cent of silk was of poor reeling quality. The fourth sample consisted of yellow cocoons from original Italian graine, and these showed 96.25 per cent of inferior cocoons and 3.75 per cent of doubles; the yield of silk was 15.1 per cent of silk.

The export reported that all the cocoons were of poor quality and suggested that the worms might have been insufficiently or improperly fed or that conditions were not suitable. The Imperial Institute of London, however, is of opinion that the results are not unpromising, in view of the circumstances under which the cocoons were produced.

DIVIDENDS

Nunnally Company, 50 cents on common, payable December 31 to stock of November 30. A dividend of the same amount was paid June 30.

Stern Brothers, quarterly of $2, payable December 1 to stock of November 28.

Laclede Gas Light, semi-quarterly of $2.50 on preferred, payable December 15 to stock of December 1.

New York Dock, annual dividend of 2½% on common and semi-annual of 2½% on preferred. The preferred will be paid January 16 to stock of January 6 and common February 16 to stock of February 6.

Worthington Pump, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred "A" stock and 1½% on preferred "B," payable January 3, to stock of December 24.

LUMBER FREIGHT RATES CUT

SPOKANE, Washington—Transcontinental railroads have announced a cut of 16½ cents a hundred on lumber freight rates from the Spokane territory to New York points, the announcement including a general reduction of all lumber rates from Pacific coast territory to points east of Chicago. The new rates will mean a saving of practically $80 a carload going to New York from the Pacific northwest.

GAIN IN CANADIAN NEWS PRINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — News print production in Canada has increased from 150,000 tons in 1909 to over 850,000 tons in 1920, according to a bulletin issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Today the Canadian news print mills are equipped to produce about 1,000,000 tons a year. About 80 per cent of the output of these mills is marketed in the United States. During the 12 months ending August 31, American newspaper publishers had purchased and used no less than 637,266 tons of Canadian news print.

INCREASE IN CRUDE OIL OUTPUT

NEW YORK, New York—The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended November 19 was 1,294,150 barrels, compared with 1,262,200 barrels for the preceding week. The Mexia field in central Texas accounts for a daily average increase of 26,900 barrels and California an increase of 5000 barrels.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

Value Dropped From $33,546,362 to $10,070,068 During Four Months Under Emergency Tariff This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—During the four months from June to September 30, that the "emergency" tariff has been in effect, the value of exports from this country to the United States on which the duties have been raised, fell from $33,546,362 during the same period last year, to $10,070,068, or 70 per cent. And the falling off is becoming more marked as the months go by. In September alone the value of these exports was only $2,934,000, as compared with $11,133,369 for the same month last year, a loss of fully 75 per cent. Some of this is due to the reduction in prices, but the greater part of it to the reduced volume of products crossing the line.

This view is borne out by the following figures for shipments; the first of which relate to those for the June-September period this year, the second to the same period last year; sugar and derivatives, 11,680 pounds against 49,551,239 pounds; butter and substitutes, 342,912 pounds against 3,626,182 pounds; cheese and substitutes, 17,743 pounds against 290,143 pounds; fresh or frozen meats, 9,088,400 pounds against 15,056,400 pounds; other meats, 450,269 pounds against 1,369,498 pounds; fresh milk 550,354 gallons against 815,238 gallons; preserved or condensed milk, 1,163,467 pounds against 1,163,467 pounds; potatoes, 175,994 bushels against 479,411 bushels; sheep 39,307 head against 62,631 head; wheat flour and semolina 16,181 barrels against 85,538 barrels; wool, 19,691 pounds against 1,603,124 pounds. The increases in shipments are confined to flaxseed, apples and molasses.

There is every reason to think that the slump in the volume of exports, as compared with that of a year ago, will be much more marked during the remaining months of the year. In the fall and early winter of 1920 a very large volume of wheat was exported to the United States; but this year the tariff will bar this out, save but a comparatively small quantity. For example, the shipments of wheat in September of this year were only 195,183 bushels, whereas in the same month last year they were 1,478,469 bushels. In October, this year, they probably were not above 250,000 bushels, whereas last year they were no less than 8,311,000 bushels.

It may also be pointed out that the value of imports from the United States has fallen very rapidly; in September they were only $41,402,000, as compared with $81,166,000 for the same month in 1920. A rather singular thing is that while on the trade between the two countries the balance in favor of the United States for September was $20,000,000, still the premium on American funds has been the lowest, below 8 per cent, at any time this year. The explanation is to be found in the heavy borrowing done by Canadian governments, municipalities, and private corporations in the United States during the last two months.

LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY STABLE

LONDON, England—There was not much change in values in the oil group on the stock exchange yesterday, but the undertone was hard. Shell Transport & Trading was 4 9-16, Mexican Eagle 3⅜ and Royal Dutch 3/4.

An improvement in the Near Eastern political situation brought about a better tone in French loans. Alterations in the gilt-edged section were narrow and mixed. Dollar descriptions were idle and without feature. Buying back of shares recently sold rallied home rails. Argentine rails remained around previous levels.

Fresh disturbing advices with regard to labor conditions at the Rand had an unfavorable effect on the Kaffir department. Some industrial issues made gains. Hudson's Bay was 5⅞. Following the crude article the rubber department displayed firmness. Generally the markets were dull but showed stability.

Consols for money 49⅛, Grand Trunk 1¼, De Beers 9⅛, Rand Mines 2⅛, bar silver 38½d. per ounce, money 3¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4⅛ per cent; three months' bills 3 15-16@4 per cent.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois — An upward tendency prevailed in the wheat market yesterday and closing prices were from 1¼ to 2½ points higher, with December at 1.10½ and May at 1.13½. Corn was fractionally higher, December delivery closing at 50⅛ and May at 55⅛. Higher quotations on hogs helped to give a lift to provisions. December rye 84b, December old 84b, May rye 89, December barley 58a, January pork 14.10b, November lard 8.80a, January lard 8.62a, March lard 8.80b, May lard 9.00a, January ribs 7.42a, May ribs 7.80a.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL IMPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—In the week ended November 5, 1921, the Anglo-American Oil Company, the Standard Oil marketing organization in the United Kingdom, imported 8,300,000 gallons of refined oil out of a total of 19,000,000 gallons imported. The second and third largest importers were Anglo-Mexican, with 3,500,000, and Shell, with 2,000,000 gallons.

FRANCE EXPLAINS NEAR EAST STAND

Mr. Briand Is Quoted as Indicating That France Would Act to Prevent Any Greek Attempt to Seize Constantinople

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — In attempting to justify their Turco-Greek policy, and to show that England has been wrong, the French, who may roughly be said to have been anti-Greek and pro-Turk, attack Sir Basil Zaharoff. It is represented in such papers as the "Matin" that England has followed a Zaharoff policy. These attacks appear the more ungrateful because long before the war Sir Basil made great and generous gifts to French institutions, as he has continued to do since. Sir Basil is, of course, a patriotic Greek, but he has rendered such services to France that he has received the Grand Croix of the Legion of Honor besides being for his services in England knighted.

In a recent article, Henry de Jouvenel, the editor of the "Matin," discusses the secret history of the policy of England and France in the Near East. He relates a story which would appear incredible did it not figure in the pages of a journal which is well informed and often semi-official in character. While the Greeks were securing their recent victory, Lord Curzon was so strongly convinced of the definite triumph of King Constantine that he said to Aristide Briand:

"If the Greeks wish tomorrow to occupy Constantinople I do not see who could stop them."

Mr. Briand took him toward a map of the Near East. "You do not see," said the French Premier; "then look—in Cilicia there are more than 30,000 French soldiers. The day that the Greeks would march upon Constantinople, do you believe that those soldiers, united at need with the soldiers of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, would not be capable of preventing them?"

Lord Curzon leapt at this word and cried: "You would not do that!"

"Certainly I would do it," gently replied Mr. Briand. And, concludes the "Matin," the conversation then dropped and was never resumed.

Separate Peace Pleasing to France

There is no doubt that France is especially pleased to make peace with the Angora Government, and sincerely believes that England was wrong to encourage the Greeks in some of their designs and was wrong to insist upon the fulfillment of the Sèvres Treaty, which France has always held to have been unwise and unfair. The recent accord, which was concluded between France and Angora, reestablishes something like real peace in the Near East so far as France is concerned, though it should be noted that a certain amount of disappointment was experienced and criticism provoked by the fact that the boundaries between Syria, which is under French control, and Turkey in Asia are such that the port of Alexandretta lies under range of Turkish fire, while Aleppo is dependent for its water supplies on the Euphrates in Turkish territory. Nevertheless, with some mental reservations about the details of the frontier and the joint control of the railroads running toward Baghdad (a control which shocks the British) the French are pleased. If they have not secured in Cilicia what may be properly called zones of influence, they have obtained the promise of important mining concessions and will, if they choose to become so, be the dominant power.

Mr. Franklin-Bouillon, in the opinion of the French, conducted the negotiations with skill. It will be remembered that in March, at London, Mr. Briand himself engaged in pourparlers with the emissaries of Mustapha Kemal and an accord was drawn up. The British looked upon these proceedings with disfavor. They make an end of allied solidarity in the Near East. This accord was, however, rejected by the Angora Government. In July, Mr. Franklin-Bouillon resumed the conversations directly at Angora. Toward the end of October everything was arranged, and it may now be considered that so far as France is concerned there exists no quarrel with Turkey. Even if Turkey breaks loose again it is questioned whether France would oppose her.

Spread of Bolshevism

It was, the French say, with the full knowledge of Mr. Lloyd George that the French negotiator went out for the second time at a moment when the Turks appeared to be defeated. What the French considered was that in the event of the Greek enterprise resulting in complete success, something like anarchy would reign in Anatolia—an anarchy which would spread. The Kemalists were disposed to ally themselves with the Bolsheviki, and the development of Bolshevism in the East—in Persia, Egypt, and perhaps India—was regarded as a formidable peril. The revolt of Islam in general was foreseen, and France as a great Muhammadan power could not look on without anxiety. On the other hand, should the Greeks fail, not only their prestige but the prestige of western powers would be shaken.

Such, rightly or wrongly, were the considerations which guided the French, although there must be added also a sentimental aversion to the Greece of Constantine. When Eleutherios Venizelos was no longer in power the French could see no reason why there should be a continuance of the conflict with Islam, which has 500,000,000 adherents.

In this attack upon Sir Basil Zaharoff, who is regarded as having influenced the British Government, the statements of a British member of Parliament, Col. Walter Guinness, are quoted. Sir Basil was represented as a great financier and as "the mystery man of Europe." If Sir Basil is a "mystery man"—though his personality and his generosity are so well known—it is still more mysterious why he should be made responsible for the policy of England in the Near East.

EXAMINATION OF ARBITRATION PLAN

Alleged Defects in New Zealand's Wages Court System Are Recalled After an Investigation by an English Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—An examination of New Zealand's industrial arbitration system has been made by R. B. Suthers, an English writer on industrial and social reform.

"If one may form a tentative opinion from the imperfect statistics I have quoted," says Mr. Suthers cautiously in concluding his article, "it seems that the conciliating and arbitrating provisions have been successful up to a point, but there is evidently a weakness in the acts." Any observer of the system could have said as much; the difficulty is to discover the remedy, and Mr. Suthers has offered little assistance in this respect.

The weaknesses of the industrial arbitration system are familiar to students of the subject. One of them is the inability of the Arbitration Court or any similar body to enforce its decisions against organizations of workers. Employers can be coerced by the court, since their number comparatively is small and their property is within the reach of the law. But a Labor union is in a different position, and New Zealand at any rate has not discovered an effective method of forcing large groups of workers to accept the rulings of the industrial court if in the opinion of the workers the court concedes too little.

In the Shearing Industry

The New Zealand Arbitration Court has had before it a claim made by the Shearers Federation. The men, regardless of the world-wide slump in the value of wool and the resultant troubles of the farmers, demanded an increase in wages, which had already been very substantially increased during the fat years of the war. The court ordered a 20 per cent reduction in wages, whereupon the federation advised its members to accept engagement at the lower rate. If the case had gone against the employers, the shearers would not have hesitated to accept the assistance of the court in enforcing the decision. But they are not prepared to accept an adverse decision themselves, and the court cannot make them work. This particular case is likely to adjust itself owing to local conditions that need not be discussed here, but it illustrates the point.

Another weak point of the act was indicated some time ago by the Minister for Labor, when he suggested that provision should be made for the representation of the general public before the Arbitration Court. Employers and workers are in the habit of fighting their battles with scant regard for the interests of the community. The community must pay for everything in the end, and it may be forced to carry an unfairly large burden if the court is guided merely by what the workers demand and what the employers are able to pay. The government has not made any move in the direction suggested, but the present head of the Arbitration Court, Mr. Justice Fraser, has shown a tendency to consider the interests of the community in his decisions, which have drawn loud complaints from some of the unions.

Unionists Not Making Concessions

Recently the New Zealand organized farmers have been demanding the abolition of preference to unionists, which is a well-established fundamental of the industrial law of the Dominion. The framers of the original law provided for the granting of preference to unionists as part of the inducement offered the unions to abandon the strike weapon and place themselves under the rule of the Arbitration Court. The unionists have still the preference in all their awards and agreements, but they do not make the anticipated concession in return.

The simple fact of the matter is that the Labor unions have regarded the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, one of the most widely discussed of New Zealand's advanced Labor laws, as a stepping-stone. They accepted its benefits while the court was busy raising wages and improving industrial conditions, but they have not held themselves bound when the court ceased to give them all they wanted or at least a large share of it. It is true that important unions are still working under the court, but the tendency in recent years has been for unions to cancel their registration and get outside the act as soon as the court reached the limit of concession.

As Mr. Suthers says, there is a weakness in the act. The weakness may be described broadly as failure to make all men just, generous and self-sacrificing, ready to place public interest before personal interest and to adjust differences of opinion in a spirit of brotherly understanding. When the legislators have drafted a provision that will be effective in remedying this weakness, they will be able to regard the industrial arbitration law as a perfectly efficient piece of legislation. But then, of course, it will not be required.

WHY NEW ZEALAND WISHED TO BE HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's Prime Minister, W. F. Massey, stated after his return from the gathering of prime ministers in London that he regretted the arrangement that excluded the representatives of New Zealand and Australia from the Washington Conference. He thought that the "British nations occupying Pacific territories" ought to be heard at the Conference, even if there were difficulties about giving the British Empire more than one effective voice in the making of decisions.

"When the Conference was first suggested," said Mr. Massey, "I had hoped that some arrangement might be made to include the Australian Prime Minister and myself at the meetings, if only for a few days, in order that the opinions of the citizens we represent might be heard, but that was not agreed to. It was not the fault of the imperial conference that my desire was not given effect. I then suggested a preliminary consultation with representatives of the British dominions, the United States, and Japan, for the informal discussion of the position in order that the members of the Conference might go on with their proposals fully informed of the feelings of New Zealand and Australia. That was rejected, but all the same I am hoping that the Conference will be productive of much real good." Mr. Massey added that an understanding between Britain, the United States and Japan seemed to be essential to the peace of the world.

The objection to the direct representation of New Zealand and Australia at the Washington Conference appears to have come from the United States Government. The people of this Dominion do not find it difficult to understand the American point of view and they are prepared to admit that there is an apparent anomaly in the proposal that the states of the British Empire shall be represented on such an occasion as units. The trouble is that the Constitution of the British Empire, in its present stage of development, presents anomalies when negotiations with foreign powers have to be considered.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain may be treated as the official head of the British Commonwealth under the King, but he cannot speak with authority for the governments of the dominions unless he has consulted them. Even if he has consulted them he cannot commit them on a question involving expenditure, since the final decision in the case of such dominion rests with a Parliament.

Mr. Massey has been very careful to assure the members of the New Zealand Parliament that nothing was done at the recent imperial conference, in relation to naval defense or any other matter, to limit the autonomy of the country he represented. He added that 7,000,000 white people in Australia and New Zealand were peculiarly interested in the problems that the Washington Conference was going to discuss.

SYDNEY'S ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The branch of the Royal Colonial Institute in this state has shown remarkable growth since its recent formation. It has already 700 members, and its president, Hugh R. Denison, has presented the institute with a six-storied building in Bligh Street.

Sir Walter Davidson, Governor of the state, declares that the gift is the finest thing done for a generation and "one of the most remarkable acts of citizenship I have come across."

Mr. Denison, who is a well-known financier in Sydney and is identified with the Sydney Sun, a Progressive evening newspaper in this city, says that he wishes to see the institute become a home and center of loyalty. "There are elements in our midst," he declares, "that do not seem to know what loyalty really means nor to appreciate the wonderful conditions under which they live in Australia. We wish to show these people what it means to be loyal to the conditions under which we live as well as to the Empire. We can do it by keeping the Royal Colonial Institute a loyalty house."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"A-a-ah!" sighed the Owl, at last breaking the silence, "could there be any light as beautiful?"

The First Thanksgiving Day

Amongst the guests who came to the first Thanksgiving Day festivities, held in the little colony of Plymouth, on the coast of Massachusetts Bay, just 300 years ago, was one very notable person in American history, the great and faithful Indian chief or sachem Massasoit. Within a few months of the Pilgrims' landing, Massasoit had come to Plymouth with 60 of his braves, and had made a treaty with the settlers. It was a treaty of peace and friendliness, and Massasoit agreed, not only to observe it himself, but to notify all the neighboring tribes that the white man was his friend.

The treaty was faithfully kept, for, in the entire history of the colony, the settlement was never once attacked by Indians, and whenever there was any danger of conspiracy from lesser tribes, Massasoit was sure to warn Plymouth in time.

It is not surprising, therefore, is it, that when the Pilgrims decided to hold a special Thanksgiving for a good harvest and many other good things they should invite the good chief Massasoit to join them? So, on the day appointed, came Massasoit with some ninety of his braves, and for three days they were entertained by the colonists. What an interesting time it must have been, don't you think? And what a lot the Indian would have to show the white man and the white man the Indian.

A Boy Who Saw a Masterpiece

Harold had long loved the story of David and his sling and how he had laid low the giant Goliath who was trying to make the Israelites afraid and run before him. And Harold, who was an American boy living in Florence, Italy, often rode on his bicycle to the top of San Miniato hill, where stood a great bronze statue of David. He sat on a low marble seat and looked at the statue outlined against the sky. It was beautiful, especially the noble head and the boy-like attitude of the figure. But this statue was of bronze and was not the original. It had been made from a cast taken from the original which was of marble. Sometimes, as Harold sat on the marble seat of San Miniato, he would look out over Florence, across the city, past the white campanile to a part of the city where he knew there was a gallery of art. For in this gallery was placed the original statue of David. It was not in the great Uffizzi Gallery down there by the river, but in the Academy of Fine Arts, away from most of the other fine statuary in Florence.

Harold many times longed to see the original, but he had never had anyone to go with him to see it. He knew the story of the statue—Michelangelo, one of the greatest of the world's artists, had taken a rough block of marble which had been thrown away as spoiled and useless because its shape seemed to make it useless. From this abandoned marble the great Michelangelo, who was but a young man himself, chiseled this wonderful figure of the boy David, a masterpiece, and as great among the sculpture of the world as Michelangelo is great among the sculptors and painters and architects. For this Florentine was a painter and an architect as well as a sculptor. He was also a poet. The city of Florence had commissioned him in 1501 to create this work of art, David, to celebrate the deliverance of the city from the Medicis and Cesare Borgia.

As Harold thought of all this he suddenly sprang up and resolved that he would not wait for anyone else to take him to the gallery to see the splendid original of David. He would go alone, as he often went other places alone. So he leaped upon his wheel and rode off down the green and beautiful Viale dei Colle, through the Porta Romana, or Roman Gate, across the Arno and through the Piazza del Duomo to the western side of Florence. Here on the Via Ricasoli was the academy. He went inside and almost the first thing he saw was the towering statue of David which was placed in an alcove and lighted from above. Harold stood and looked at the masterpiece for a long, long time. It was so much better to see it than the bronze replica on top of the hill. Some other visitors to the gallery saw how interested he was in the statue and they smiled at him, as if they thought it was just the right thing for a boy to like a boy in marble so marvelously made as this one by Michaelangelo.

My Sled and I

My sled slips out across the snow
And follows me where'er I go,
Until a little hill we find,
And then my sled is very kind,
I sit on it and down we go;
I'm sure it likes to have it so.

An Odd-Mannered Flower

Perhaps the witch-hazel thinks its simple little yellow blossoms would not compare favorably with the gorgeousness of fall chrysanthemums—perhaps it wants to be original—at all events, not until "mums" and other varieties of autumn flowers are gone, and even the leaves of the witch-hazel itself have fallen, do the witch-hazel flowers appear.

Very late in October, or more likely in November, you will find the cheerful little yellow blossoms growing right beside the last year's seed pods. These little urn-shaped seed pods split when frost comes, and the four seeds contained in each pod hop out on to the ground, where they will take root and grow in the spring.

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Zebra Sees the Moon Rise

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As Zebra drew near the trysting place he decided that the tree was quite the largest he had ever seen. Its trunk was bigger around than the biggest tub at the circus, while its limbs measured more than Hippo's huge waist.

These limbs were quite bare. True, there were many twigs, but not so much as one leaf. As Zebra looked he noted that every branch was an in-and-out-and-around-about branch. That is to say, not a single one ever seemed to have made up its mind as to which way it was going. It was as though they had all played at "zig-zag" from the time they were little until they got big—if, that indeed, be a game that trees ever play. Or, it may have been that every last limb of them had—once upon a time in the midst of a great wind—waved in and then out and around and about.

Yes, it might have been in any one of these ways that the thing came to pass—that this great, leafless giant got all twisted up. But, whatever the reason, it was because of its queer appearance that those of the mountain called it the Scraggly Tree.

As Zebra thought of these things his hoofs pattered and clicked against the earth and sharp rocks and then—a moment later—his four striped legs brought him directly under the tree.

The first thing to greet him was the perfume of sweet-smelling hay, and it did not take more than three little swift sniffs for him to decide that this came on the night wind from somewhere below. This led him to guess (for he could not see a great way) that the tree stood at the top of a slope that probably descended to the floor of a valley on the far side of the mountain. Indeed, gazing into the velvety blackness, he was of half a mind that he could make out the valley and, far off on the edge of it, a low ridge of hills.

But just now Zebra was mostly concerned with keeping his appointment with His Owlship. So, turning his nose from what might or might not lie off there in the darkness, he settled back on his haunches, lifted his eyes toward the zig-zagging limbs and gazed searchingly about.

The very first thing he saw was two gleaming somethings peering down at him from out of the black depths of the tree. For a minute or more he could make out nothing save these two unblinking, unwinking, smoldering points of fire. It was as though two yellow stars had been hung from two twigs—two stars that dangled a bit above one of the branches and moved never a whit as they watched him. But gradually he realized that the two were set in something that was round like a head with a nose in its middle. Then the round thing took shape until finally it became a very head indeed—a head that was fixed on a body exactly as any head should be. And the body had legs, and the legs had feet, and the feet were clutching fast to the round of the limb. Moreover, there were feathers—many, many feathers. In a word, there was an owl in the tree.

"Oh, hello, friend guide!" greeted Zebra, as soon as he saw who owned the two eyes.

"Who?" questioned the other, as if in surprise.

"Who?" answered Zebra. "Why guide's what I called you. For you see I never could have found the Scraggly Tree if it hadn't been for your instructions."

"But I didn't—" began the one on the limb.

"There, there," broke in Zebra. "I've always heard that you owls are quite as modest as you are wise. It would be like you to—"

"Poot-toot and pooh-scoot!" fairly hooted Yellow Eyes, now ruffling his neck feathers in most businesslike fashion.

"Oh, pardon me, if I've been too pressing in my compliments," Zebra hastened to say. "Do, I beg of you!" And with that he began to talk about the moon that the other was to point out to him.

"Say!" again interrupted the owl, now dancing on one foot and then on the other. "Say!" he hooted with quite all his might. "Say, you funny little horse with the striped clothes, what in the length and breadth of this fine black night are you talking about, anyhow!"

"Talking about!" stammered Zebra, quite taken aback. "Why, about what we talked of down there on the ledge. About—"

"Root-a-hoot-toot!" once more shouted the other. "Ledge, your foot! Why, I never set eyes upon you before. It's a pity that a student can't settle down to study the stars in peace without a queer horse in an outlandish suit coming along to—"

"Here! Here!" put in a new and much deeper voice. "What's all this scolding about?"

And, accompanied by the swish of deep, fanning wings, the real owl of the ledge wheeled out of the darkness and took his place on the limb.

"Oh! I see now!" exclaimed Zebra.

"And I, too," apologized the student owl. "I—I beg your pardon."

"My mistake, entirely," protested Zebra.

"Or mine, perhaps, for not arriving here ahead of you," laughed the newcomer. "This is my cousin, Fluff. Zebra. My name's Hook, by the way."

So everybody said, "Pleased to meet you, I'm sure," and things like that, and then, leaving Fluff to stare at the stars, Hook flew to the other side of the tree bidding his visitor follow him. Trotting underneath, Zebra found that his guide had settled on a limb that took its way at a height but a few inches above the tips of his two striped ears.

"I really meant to come straight to the Scraggly Tree when we parted on the ledge," Hook explained as Zebra jointed him. "But since I had promised to show you the moon I thought maybe I'd best be sure about things. So I flapped on across the valley and over the hills."

"And?" questioned the other, anxiously.

"Oh, everything's all right, just as I knew it would be. Yes, the moon is on its way. In fact, it was about to pop up from the far edge of the plain-behind-the-hills when I started back."

"I do hope it doesn't decide to go some other way at the last moment," said Zebra.

"It won't," Hook assured him, with a wise wag of his head. "That's another fine thing about the moon; it's always to be counted on. Folks change their minds, and birds and beetles and butterflies and even bullfrogs change theirs, but the moon—never! See!" he suddenly exclaimed, "there comes the smile of it now!"

"The 'smile' of it?" repeated Zebra, as he followed Hook's glance.

"Surely," returned the owl. "That soft yellow light that is just now tinging the sky beyond the tops of the hills. Watch how it deepens. That's because smile after smile is leaving the face of the moon."

"Leaving it?" questioned the other.

"Yes," whispered Hook. "If only your eyes were as keen as mine you could see them. It's like—well, something like when a duck or a stone makes rings in a pond; only it's a hundred times faster than that. The smiles float away faster, I mean. And there are so many of them that they come right smack on top of one another and so—unless your eyes are most used to picking out the in-between-places—it all seems to blend into one solid flood of light against the sky."

"Yes, that's what it looks like to me," Zebra confessed, "though I think I understand what you mean. It is—"

"Hush!" suddenly commanded the owl. "Here it comes. Silence, now, until it leaves the tops of the hills."

As Zebra looked, there appeared through the trees that marched along the distant ridge, the very tip-top of the moon. For a moment it seemed to pause, quite as though it had covered one eye and was peering through the far foliage with the other, much as one peers through a telescope. But if that were the way of it, it must have found all to its liking, for it at once began to climb over the trees.

Breathlessly Zebra watched the rise of it. Nor came a sound from anywhere. The night birds grew very still and the tree toads said never a word. It was as if the whole mountainside had grown silent with wonderment. Even the student-owl ceased his droning. For as Hook and Zebra had talked that scholar of the skies had chanted his discoveries from the limb where they'd left him. But now all held their tongues and gazed wide-eyed at the moon.

Up! Up it went and then—like some marvelous never-never-was balloon loosed from its moorings—pushed off from the tree-tops and was free: a gorgeous, golden bubble floating (as Hook said) in a sea of its very own smiles.

"A—a—ah!" sighed the owl, at last breaking the silence. "Could there be any light as beautiful! I ask you now, Friend Zebra—could there be?"

"It is indeed wonderful," the other agreed. "And do let's see if we can't find the man in it."

"Man?" questioned the owl, raising his brows.

"Why, yes—the man in the moon."

"Man in the moon!" exclaimed Hook, now sitting up very straight and very stiff.

"Root-a-toot-hoot!" scoffed the studious-one, who had meantime hopped within hearing.

"Root-a-toot-hoot three times!" cried his cousin. "Man, indeed! Why I'd have you know that there never was a more ridiculous tale than that one about the man in the moon."

"Yes, but what is in it, then," pleaded Zebra, feeling very, very guilty.

"What is in it!" repeated Hook, glaring as hard as ever he could glare. "Why, you have but to use your two eyes to find out. For what could be plainer than that mighty trunk and every-which-way branches of a scraggly tree? Yes, and with owls in it, too; three owls that—"

"Oh, I see them! I see them!" cried Zebra. "The fattest one is at the almost very end of a limb!"

"Exactly!" chimed the cousins with great satisfaction and letting their feathers settle back into place once again. And then, as Zebra watched and listened with closest attention, they traced every limb of the tree in the moon.

"My, but it must be big to have such a wide tree growing right on its face!" marveled Zebra. "I wonder just how big it is, anyway?"

"I'll tell you!" Hook suddenly cried. "I'll tell you what! Let's go and find out just how wide it is. Come on, Zebra," he added, as he moved down the limb.

"Yes, but I can't," protested the striped-one. "I haven't any wings."

"Oh, I don't mean for us to go to the moon itself," laughed Hook. "Of course you couldn't do that. Besides, I know a much easier way to measure it. You just follow along and I'll show you."

So the wise old owl taking the lead, the two prepared to descend to the floor of the valley.

The Tracks in the Snow

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

On winter mornings in the snow,
I see the tracks that come and go,
Perhaps a rabbit made them there,
Perhaps a dog—perhaps a bear!
I'd like to follow them to see
Just where they go and what they be.

Hidden American Authors

In each of the following sentences is the name of a well-known American author. The letters spelling the word are in their exact order. Can you find them?

1. He had built several cottages by the seashore for summer visitors.
2. I said to her, speaking very low, "Ellen, why did you come?"
3. I consider Mary's poem very beautiful.
4. The steamer was loaded with ore automatically handled.
5. Speaking of stocks—prices before long fell, owing to the harvests.
6. He went through college with art ever in his thoughts.
7. The Negro mother said to her son, "You say, 'goin' way off,' I say, 'Whar to?' Now, answer quick."
8. The teacher opened the school with a lesson in geography.
9. I believe the new teacher will be popular, coming as he does with such fine recommendations.

The answers will be given next Thursday.

Answers to last week's puzzle, "Hidden European Authors."

1. Scott.
2. Cowper.
3. Bunyan.
4. Gray.
5. Hemans.
6. Keats.
7. Dumas.
8. Wordsworth.
9. Dickens.

If I Were a Tree

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If I were a tree
I'd hold the birds so tenderly,
I'd ask the breezes to come and play
Among my branches the livelong day,
If I were a tree.

If I were a tree
I would so very friendly be
That a squirrel would come to be my guest,
High up in my branches he'd build his nest,
And live there, O so happily,
If I were a tree.

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THE HOME FORUM

"We Thank Our Father"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE in its infinite meaning and its tender, invincible power to heal, is really everywhere, and so in every place that one can conceive of there is today cause for thanksgiving. Probably the casual reader would not quite understand this, and if so it would be because he did not comprehend the significance of Christian Science. It is not a mere world system of religion, of healing, of publication of literature, and so on. It is infinite and unlimited, and when that is said one is obviously not speaking of "the things which are seen" but of the "things which are not seen." In simple words, Christian Science is the scientific knowledge of God. It is the manifestation of infinite Mind or God, and the manifestation of God is the Christ. The Christ is wholly apart from matter and is everywhere present, because there can be no bounds to that which manifests the boundless. Here, then, is obviously the reason why Christian Science is everywhere, and why in its absolute sense, which is really the only sense of it, it is invincible.

In the first century the divine idea of infinite Mind, or God, appeared to men in the form which could be comprehended by them, for only in that manner could they be shown the way to deliver themselves from the incubus of material beliefs which make up an utterly false sense of existence. Spiritual existence, life in Mind, is the only real living. Jesus of Nazareth constituted the human perception of the divine idea, which is simply the Christ. In the nineteenth century this idea, after having been hidden under materiality for centuries, reappeared when in 1866 Christian Science was discovered. The discovery of this Science by Mary Baker Eddy in that year was the discovery of the infinite idea of God or divine Mind and it was discerned by her upon being healed of an injury which was pronounced fatal. This idea has unfolded to the world in just the form in which it would do the most good in this hour to humanity, and that form is Christian Science. But of course, since the idea is infinite, the ways of its appearing are infinite, and for that reason Christian Science is constantly unfolding. And that is the reason why this Science cannot possibly be thought of as bounded by a world system of religion, nor by any number of buildings, members, or indeed by anything whatsoever that is finite and limited. It is the pure full-flooded activity of infinite Principle, of immeasurable Mind. That is the reason why all the activities of Christian Science are available to heal in every place, and why men in the most out-of-the-way localities can give unceasing thanks today and always for this beneficence. The appearing of Christian Science is in myriad forms and in just the way it is most needed. As far as thought can reach, and of course infinite thought expressing Mind reaches everywhere, all is divine Mind and its idea. Right at hand, at any moment or in any spot that anyone can name, there is the loving, all-powerful ministration of Spirit blessing the true idea or spiritual man.

A man could not, therefore limit Christian Science. Christian Science is the revelation of infinite good, and it can no more be halted than can God Himself, who is the Principle of this divine idea. The destiny of Christian Science is to defeat the world, by the loving, merciful deliverance of it from its sickness and sin and from all its tears. This destiny depends upon no man or set of men. It depends upon and is the outcome of the allness and invincibility of Principle, the Father-Mother God.

The world and all its power is as nothing in the face of the spiritual idea which is the divine Science of God. An attempt was made in the first century to bury the Christ-idea in a tomb, that is, suppositional evil in the form in which it then was strove to effect this by crucifying, entombing and sealing-in the man who taught this idea. Any attempt to bury the infinite idea in a tomb of materiality in the twentieth century results in just as much of a fiasco as it did in the first, when Christ Jesus rose from the dead and founded the Christianity which preserved the truth about God sufficiently for its discovery in the nineteenth century. For it was the very words which Christ Jesus said "shall not pass away" and which Mary Baker Eddy read, at the time of her asserted fatal injury, in 1866, that revealed again the divine idea of healing and holiness. These words are found in Matthew ix, 2, and relate the healing of the palsied man.

Christian Science in its pure meaning is the charity, the love that "seeketh not her own." This love is undermining the selfishness of the world. Proofs that it is doing so and that open or hidden purposes to bury it are forever foreordained to oblivion are abundant, and the method of discovering them is found in that saying of thanksgiving uttered by Mrs. Eddy, when she says, "We thank our Father that today the uncremated fossils of material systems, already charred, are fast fading into ashes; and that man will ere long stop trusting where there is no trust, and gorging his faith with skill proved a million times unskilful." ("The People's Idea of God," p. 8.) What the proofs are could almost be answered by the kindergarten, with the ABCs of the past seven years before it. And what happened November 12 in the capital city of the New World is a reliable primer. Just how all this is going on is illustrated by that old fable of Æsop wherein is found the story of the contest between the sun and the wind. Like the warm rays of the sun, the blessed power of divine metaphysics is making the world take off its coat of darkness and wrongdoing, where the winds of material methods have always failed.

There could be no greater occasion for thanksgiving than now, and assuredly, rejoicing for the allness of good and its expression continues forever. The Pilgrims in America, who in celebrating a period of thanksgiving just three hundred years ago this fall established Thanksgiving Day for a great nation, discerned something of the meaning of an ever-present God and an ever-present Christ, who would be with them wherever they went. For God to them was as surely available for help on a little ship in the Atlantic as in the English Channel, and in America as in England. Had they but known it, it was unlimited Mind alone that could satisfy such a requirement of an ever-present God and His Christ. In "Pulpit and Press," Mrs. Eddy, after speaking of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock," writes this: "Christian Scientists, you have planted your standard on the rock of Christ, the true, the spiritual idea,—the chief corner-stone in the house of our God. And our Master said: 'The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner.' If you are less appreciated today than your forefathers, wait—for if you are as devout as they, and more scientific, as progress certainly demands, your plant is immortal." (Page 10.)

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Reading and Thinking

It is good to read, mark, learn; but it is better to inwardly digest. It is good to read, better to think—better to think one hour than to read ten hours without thinking. Thinking is to reading what rain and sunshine are to the seed cast into the ground—the influence which maketh it bear and bring forth thirty, forty, or a hundredfold. To read is to gather into the barn or storehouse of the mind; to think is to cast seed-corn into the ground to make it productive. To read is to collect information; to think is to evolve power. To read is to lay a burden in the bank; but to think is to give the feet swiftness, to the hands strength. Yet we have a thousand or ten thousand readers for one thinker, as the kind of books sought after in circulating libraries bear witness.—Rev. A. Cameron.

The Girdle of Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gentle Spirit, Spirit true,
Gird and strengthen me anew.
All apart from Thee is guilt;
Carry me wherever Thou wilt.

All apart from Thee is death;
Life is Truth, and Truth Thy breath.
Mortal joys and griefs appear
Vanity when Thou art near.

Did I use mine inward eye,
I should find Thee always nigh.
In Thy keeping I would be;
Holy Spirit, strengthen me.

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"Rising Birds," an etching by Arnold Krog

The Pilgrims' First Thanksgiving

1621

. . . It was now November, just one year since they sighted Cape Cod and dropped anchor in Provincetown harbor. The additions to their number had brought the colony numerically nearly back to its original size, and their first thought was of their provisions for the winter which was before them. . . . Now it was that they realized as never before the goodness of that Providence which had revealed to them the store of hidden corn, on the hill slope on the far tip of Cape Cod. For when their harvest was gathered they found that the seed which they had brought with them from England had come to naught, and had not this native corn been found by them, and served them for seed, the colony could not have survived the second winter. . . .

But the autumn gave great promise of abundance. Although their barley and peas had been a disappointment, their harvest of corn "did prove well and, God be praised! we had a good increase of Indian corn." So wrote Edward Winslow to a friend in England. And so the colonists bethought them of the necessity of thankfulness, and they resolved to return thanks for their harvest. And so was established in Plymouth the first New England Thanksgiving Day. The governor "sent four men on fowling" . . . To join them in their festival King Massasoit visited them, with a retinue of ninety men "whom for three days we entertained and feasted." . . . and there were wild turkeys and ducks and geese in abundance, so that there was a great rejoicing among them.

But after the harvest festival was over and the cold weather approached, the governor and his assistant realized that the present time was none too early to make a careful computation of the length of time which their store of provisions would last. Therefore they "tooke and exacte accounted of all their provisions in store and proportioned the same to the number of persons and found that it would not hold out above six months at half allowance, and hardly that." . . . The Fortune had brought thirty-five colonists, but not a pound of provisions with which to feed them through the winter. At once the entire colony was placed upon half allowance.—Edmund James Carpenter, "The Mayflower Pilgrims."

The portion of the letter of Winslow's referring to the thanksgiving festival follows:

"Loving and Old Friend,

"You shall understand that in this little time that a few of us have been here, we have built seven dwelling-houses and four for the use of the plantation, and have made preparation for diverse others. We set the last spring some twenty acres of Indian corn, and sowed some six acres of barley and pease; and according to the manner of the Indians, we manured our ground with herrings, or rather shads, which we have in great abundance, and take great ease at our doors. Our corn did prove well; and, God be praised, we had a good increase of Indian corn, and our barley indifferent good, but our pease not worth the gathering, for we feared they were too late sown. They came up very well, and blossomed; but the sun parched them in the blossom.

"Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men on fowling, that so we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labors, at which time, amongst other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest their greatest king, Massasoyt, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted; . . . And although it be not always so plentiful as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodness of God we are so far from want, that we often wish you partakers of our plenty."

The Poysers' Sunday Walk

"Why, goodness me," said Mrs. Poyser, who had looked back while her husband was speaking, "look where Molly is with them lads. They're the field's length behind us." . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Poyser were now at the end of the second field, so they set Totty on the top of one of the large stones forming the true Loamshire stile, and awaited the loiterers; Totty observing with complacency, "Dey naughty, naughty boys—me dood."

The fact was that this Sunday walk through the fields was fraught with great excitement to Marty and Tommy, who saw a perpetual drama going on in the hedgerows, and could no more refrain from stopping and peeping than if they had been a couple of spaniels or terriers. Marty was quite sure he saw a yellowhammer on the boughs of the great ash, and while he was peeping, he missed the sight of a white-throated stoat, which had run across the path and was described with much fervor by the junior Tommy. Then there was a little greenfinch, just fledged, fluttering along the ground, and it seemed quite possible to catch it, till it managed to flutter under the blackberry bush. . . .

. . . Marty ran on first, shouting, "We've found the speckled turkey's nest, mother!" with the instinctive confidence that people who bring good news are never in fault.

"Ah," said Mrs. Poyser, really forgetting all discipline in this pleasant surprise, "that's a good lad; why, where is it?"

"Down in ever such a hole under the hedge. I saw it first, looking after the greenfinch, and she sat on the nest."

"You didn't frighten her, I hope," said the mother, "else she'll forsake it."

"No, I went away as still as still, and whispered to Molly—didn't I, Molly?"

"Well, well, now come on," said Mrs. Poyser, "and walk before Father and Mother, and take your little sister by the hand. We must go straight on now. Good boys don't look after the birds of a Sunday."

"But, mother," said Marty, "you said you'd give half-a-crown to find the speckled turkey's nest. Mayn't I have the half-crown put into my money-box?"

"We'll see about that, my lad, if you walk along now like a good boy."

The father and mother exchanged a significant glance of amusement at their eldest-born's acuteness; but on Tommy's round face there was a cloud.

"Mother," he said, "Marty's got ever so much more money in his box nor I've got in mine."

"Munny, me want half-a-toun in my bots," said Totty.

"Hush, hush, hush," said Mrs. Poyser, "did ever anybody hear such naughty children? Nobody shall ever see their money boxes any more, if they don't make haste and go on to church."

This dreadful threat had the desired effect, and through the two remaining fields the three pair of small legs trotted on without any serious interruption, notwithstanding a small pond full of tadpoles, alias "bull-heads," which the lads looked at wistfully.—"Adam Bede," George Eliot.

A Danish Artist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prof. Arnold Krog, the well-known Danish artist, in his work covers a wide and varied field, but his talent, in which a subtle sense of the decorative is always to the fore, never fails to grasp and adequately deal with the subject in question.

Professor Krog is perhaps best known as the art director of the ancient Royal Porcelain Works at Copenhagen. He has brought his eminent gifts to bear upon the development of this craft (for as far as he is concerned it is not an industry in the ordinary sense of the word) with exceptional results, opening out new avenues which may be said to mark a new era in the history of porcelain.

As a painter, also, and as an etcher, Professor Krog is achieving admirable results. He does not rely only upon his innate sense of the decorative in discovering and holding fast "motifs" of special picturesque merit. He is a diligent student and fervent lover of nature, and a keen observer of animal life.

Besides his very charming town house in Copenhagen, he has an attractive place in the country, whither he now and again repairs, often alone, in order to be in the midst of surroundings which appeal to and inspire him, and where, untrammeled and undisturbed, he can give himself up to sketching and painting. His paintings, amongst which marine subjects figure prominently, show him, as one might feel sure they would, as a fine colorist, familiar with all the values and shades of the sea, and as an etcher he ranks very high. From a technical point of view his work is very pleasing, and as was stated at the outset, Professor Krog always knows where to find the decorative "motifs" which lend themselves so well to the etcher's art.

The Muses Ring My Bell and Run Away

The muses ring my bell and run away,
I spy you, rogues, behind the evergreen:
. . . Well-a-day!
How many a summer evening have ye been
Sitting about my door-step, fain to sing
And tell old tales, while through the fragrant dark
Burned the large planets, throbbed the brooding sound
Of crickets and the tree-toads' ceaseless ring;
And in the meads the firefly lit her spark
Where from my threshold sank the vale profound.

—Henry A. Beers.

The Mightiest Rivers

The mightiest rivers are cradled in the leaves of the pine trees.—Confucius.

Labrador and the Norsemen

The mountain cranberry, the strand wheat, and the northern white birch . . . are of especial interest in the discussion that has gone on for so many years as to the location of "Vinland the Good," the land discovered by Leif, the son of Eric, sometimes called Leif the Lucky. Among the latest and most important contributions to this discussion are "The Finding of Wineland the Good," by A. M. Reeves; "The Voyages of the Northmen," by Julius E. Olson; "Notes on the Plants of Wineland the Good," by Professor M. L. Fernald; "In Northern Mists," by Fridtjof Nansen; and "The Voyages of Norsemen to America," by Professor William Hovgaard. From all of these I have freely drawn for the following brief résumé of the subject.

Although the discovery of America by the Norsemen took place about the year 1000, detailed accounts of the Vinland voyages are not recorded until the thirteenth century in the "Saga of Eric the Red," and in the fourteenth, in the "Flatey Book." From the latter it appears that a young man named Bjarne Herjulfsson, intending to sail to Greenland from Iceland to visit his father, missed reckonings owing to northerly winds and fogs and finally reached a land which was "flat and wooded." The men knew it could not be Greenland, but Bjarne refused to go ashore and investigate; he turned away, and after many days reached Greenland. In the "Saga of Eric the Red" it was Leif who, sailing from Norway to Greenland, discovered this land. "The "Flatey Book" says he followed Bjarne's directions and landed where "no grass grew and great glaciers were seen inland, while the coast between the glaciers and the sea looked like one large flat stone. . . . Then said Leif: '. . . Now I will give this land a name and call it Helluland.'" The glaciers suggest Baffin Land, although it is generally supposed to be Labrador. Then they sailed to another land which was "flat and covered with woods, and there were extensive white sands, wherever they went, and the beach was not steep. Then said Leif: 'This land shall be named according to its nature and it shall be called Markland.'" Labrador at Sandwich Bay is one of the interpretations of "Markland"; the usual one is Newfoundland. Again they sailed out into the open sea with a northeast wind, and after two days saw land and it was here that vinvio and vinber were found, or grapevines and grapes as ordinarily interpreted. They were first seen by Tyrker Southman, Leif's foster-father, a German, who said to Leif, "I was born where there is no lack of either vinvio or vinber." Leif therefore named the land Vinland. Hveiti and masur or mosurr wood are also mentioned several times in the Saga. These terms have been interpreted to mean Indian corn or wild rice and maple, but Professor Fernald has shown that they must refer to strand wheat and the northern white birch. Strand wheat occurs on both sides of the Atlantic; on the American side it extends south to the Maine coast and the Isles of Shoals, and it has recently been found on the tip of Cape Cod. It is used in Iceland today for making flour for bread and was a familiar plant to the Norsemen. . . .

The description of the natives seen by the Norsemen and called Skraelings corresponds very closely with that of the Eskimos. They wore fur clothing and came in skin canoes and were said to live in caves and holes. In the "Saga of Eric the Red" the following passage occurs: "They saw a great number of skin canoes, and staves were brandished from the boats, with a noise like flails, and they were revolved in the same direction in which the sun moves." This, of course, suggests kayaks and the double-bladed paddle of the Eskimos.

Those who believe that Vinland was on the Nova Scotia or Newfoundland coast are forced to the conclusion that the Eskimos formerly extended their range rather farther south, or that the Norsemen did not discriminate between the Eskimos and the Indians and called them all Skraelings. I have found in the ancient shell-heaps of the New England coast bone needles which resemble closely the same articles made and used to-day by the Labrador Eskimos. Such bone implements are, however, made by Indians. Pottery, plainly of Indian manufacture, is also common in the shell-heaps. There is very little difficulty about the general location of Helluland and Markland, and there is no reasonable doubt that the Norsemen reached Labrador and very probably Newfoundland. Vinland the Good is, however, a different matter. The description of the landfall as given in the Sagas can be made, by the use of a little imagination, to fit a number of places exceedingly well. Its location may depend to a considerable extent, therefore, on the significance of vinber. If the Norsemen really found grapes and vines,—and it would seem that Leif's foster-father definitely referred to grapes,—Vinland must be at least as far south as southern Maine, possibly as Professor Hovgaard suggests, on the sandy shores of Cape Cod, notwithstanding the fact that the Saga allows only two days for the voyage from Markland. On the other hand, the terms vinber and vinland may have been used to make the voyages appear more marvelous or in order to induce settlers to come there. Such exaggeration or myth-making is common enough in ancient legends. Eric the Red frankly states that he gave Greenland its name, "because men would be more readily persuaded thither if the land had a good name."—"In Audubon's Labrador," Charles Wendell Townsend.

Country Towns in England

A hundred and twenty years ago there were not only country towns in England, but people who inhabited them. We were very much more gregarious; we were amused by very simple pleasures. Every town had its fair, every village its wake. The old poets have sung a hundred jolly ditties about great cudgel-playings, famous grinning through horse-collars, great maypole meetings, and morris-dances. Dancing bears went about the country with pipe and tabor. Certain well-known tunes were sung all over the land for hundreds of years, and high and low rejoiced in that simple music.—Thackeray.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Awakening of Christendom

ONCE upon a time a certain publicist wrote a book which he named "The Awakening of China." It was an interesting book in its way but it is nothing so interesting as the companion volume, which is being written in the Washington Conference today, and which might be termed "The Awakening of Christendom." It is, apparently, just beginning to dawn on Christendom that instead of making war on China to force the sale of opium upon her, or to punish her for attacking missionaries, it might be a good thing for governments to begin to adopt the ideals which the missionaries preach. The address of the German Emperor, for instance, to the troops proceeding to the seat of the Boxer Rebellion, was more in the spirit of the Hexateuch than of the New Testament, with the added disability that the Kaiser scarcely stood in the place Jehovah stood in to the Israelites.

In a way the interference of Christendom in China began with the opium war of 1840. It was all very fine for the English to maintain that China wished to shut out the drug in order to trade in it to her own advantage. Even if that had been true, a Christian power enforcing by war its right to sell poison to the subjects of a protesting non-Christian government was in itself a curious object lesson. The opium war was followed by the Treaty of Nanking, which ceded Hong Kong to Great Britain, and threw the treaty ports open to foreign trade. From this time on the policy of grab commenced. France, Russia, Germany, and Japan all joined in in turn. France took a hand with Great Britain in the opening up process by burning the marvelous summer palace. Japan picked a quarrel, and sliced off Formosa and Korea. Germany compelled Peking to sign a ninety-nine years' lease of Kiaochow, and then Russia stepped in, and took possession of Manchuria. This led to the Russo-Japanese war of 1904, which ended in the expulsion of Russia from Southern Manchuria, though she still maintained her hold on Northern Manchuria, and the substitution, so far as China was concerned, of two masters for one in that province. Then it was that Japan discovered the further secret of peaceable penetration. How to make the customs house a fort, and the railway staff an army; how to make dollars into silver fetters, and how to distribute opium through the protected post office.

In these circumstances, it is not particularly to be wondered at that Admiral Kato should have discovered that Manchuria is Chinese territory, though the discovery comes most inappropriately to the other discovery that China is contained within the Great Wall. The simple truth is that Admiral Kato had no choice. He was faced with conundrums as perplexing as those put to Alice by "The Hatter." If China was not the owner of Manchuria there were ever so many things to be accounted for. How, for instance, did Russia get that lease of the Liaotung Peninsula and the harbor of Port Arthur, and the concession of the Chinese Eastern Railway? And how did Japan come to be insisting on the transfer of these leases in the Treaty of Portsmouth? Then there is that awkward Treaty of Peking, under which Japan forced China to recognize the Portsmouth transfer. What was China acknowledging, if Manchuria was not her property? And then, finally, in that little matter of the twenty-one demands, one of which compelled China to extend the Manchuria leases to Japan for ninety-nine years, how could China have been asked to sign away a title that did not belong to her? Taking all this into consideration, one can imagine Admiral Kato saying, like Alice, "Oh, I can guess that." Why, of course, Manchuria is Chinese territory, and the gentlemen of the Great Wall must be running their heads against it.

Yet, when all this has been said, it leaves the fiscal considerations still to be dealt with, and the fiscal considerations have an interest peculiarly their own. China is the only great country in the world the amount of whose tariff on foreign imports is settled by the importers, surely an Aristophanic situation. It is a charming arrangement for the importers, if not for the Chinese. But the honest brokers amongst the importers are beginning to have their doubts upon the subject. Hence the resolution, framed by Senator Underwood and adopted by the Conference, for a complete examination of the facts with respect to the Chinese revenue. Now the facts roughly are these. For decades the treaty powers have decided that a five per cent ad valorem duty is sufficient for China to impose upon their manufactures. It will thus be seen that they have been very much more conservative in their estimates of what should prove sufficient for China, than in their tariff schedules for themselves.

But this is only the beginning of the interference. These duties, when levied, are all paid into the foreign banks, as are the revenues of the salt gabelle, and the receipts of the railways. Here they remain until the surplus which belongs to China, after liquidating the various claims upon her, is paid over to her. And until these surpluses are released the foreign banks have the advantage of them. The Chinese think that the estimates of these banks of the period of liquidation are at times less hopeful than they might be, with a corresponding unfortunate delay which tends to disorganize the country's finances. And that they are not altogether dreaming was made clear, in an interview with Dr. Reinsch, one of the American Ambassadors to Peking appointed by President Wilson, which was quite recently printed in this paper. Dr. Reinsch explained how certain of these revenue surpluses could not be released without the consent of all the Ambassadors concerned. And how delays kept occurring because one or another of them objected to signing the release. No reasons were ever given for the objections, but a hint was somehow conveyed to the Chinese authorities that the release could be obtained if the claims, frequently very dubious, of certain subjects of the power whom the unconvinced Ambassador represented, were immediately settled. The scandal eventually became so great, Dr. Reinsch pointed out, that he and the British Ambassador insisted that the signatures of the whole number of powers should in future be dispensed with.

Even this, however, leaves out of consideration the noble army of prospectors, concession hunters, et hoc genus omne, athirst with benevolent intentions towards the country. In a recent editorial an example was given of the nature of this benevolence in the matter of railway construction, which made it evident that the generosity was not without its quid pro quo. We do not, said a distinguished Chinaman, to a representative of this paper, object to these gentlemen making their profit, but we do wish that they would dwell a little less on the benevolent side of the question when the profit is so considerable.

Another Break with Precedent

THE announcement which has just been made of the engagement of Princess Mary, only daughter of the King and Queen of England, to Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, has, as was to be expected, been welcomed with the utmost cordiality throughout the British Commonwealth. Such a betrothal was, of course, bound to be popular, but, amongst those who seek to read more accurately the signs of the times, its popularity will be entirely overshadowed by its significance. It is perfectly true that the announcement just made does not in itself represent any unique development. Fifty years ago the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, was married to the Marquess of Lorne, afterward the ninth Duke of Argyll, whilst in 1889 another princess, Princess Louise Victoria, eldest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was married to the Duke of Fife. Both these marriages were undoubtedly popular throughout the United Kingdom, but anyone who has made a study of the feeling in the country at that time cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that these marriages were regarded as so extraordinarily exceptional as not to be capable in any way of creating a precedent.

The significance of the announcement just made lies, perhaps, in the fact that it is so entirely in line with that steady simplification and democratization of royalty which has been the aim and purpose of George V ever since he came to the throne. Little by little the mere trappings of royalty are being done away with, and although tradition, so dear to the heart of the English people, is carefully preserved, it is never allowed to interfere with matters really essential.

Quite early in the war the King decided to abandon the German style of the royal house, and to take for his family the very English name of Windsor. At that time, there was also a considerable abolition of foreign titles, holders of these titles assuming ordinary British titles of nobility. All this created a general feeling that foreign royal marriages and many other similar traditions might possibly be regarded as relegated to the past. The present announcement is especially welcomed as, in a measure, confirming this expectation. The fact is that, under the wise guidance of King George, the old idea of royalty is steadily disappearing and the glamour which once did hedge about the King of England is being steadily lost in the true dignity and worthiness which surround the idea of first citizen of the British Commonwealth.

The Negroes' New Demand

ALWAYS there have been, and perhaps to the end of time there will be, in some degree, both social and political inequality. It must be vain, as it surely is inflammatory, to contend that in admitting or recognizing this inequality, in either particular, a class, a race, or any contingent of a class or race, servilely consents to its own debasement. Something surely has been attained as a tangible and visible product of education and civilization, the continued and continuing work of centuries. It is a mere evasion to insist that this product is not all that it should be. It is enough to remember for the moment that a standard has been set up, and that this standard is maintained and represented by the composite attainment of culture, education, and civilization, with that term used in its highest significance, which is represented, in America, by the dominating race. In this composite there is, however, no dividing line of class or caste, save that invisible but none the less arbitrary line which tradition has dared to define, and which experience, fortified by wisdom, has maintained and guarded. This dominating race, if so it may be understandingly designated, is not one whose circumscribing lines include or exclude all except those of certain specified nationality, creed, color, or condition. But in its conception and formation careful discrimination has been exercised, and it may as well be said, in order that it may be understood, that the same processes will be continued. There can be no relaxation of that vigilance which has preserved until this day, whole and unblemished, the social and political fabric which is America's inheritance.

Social equality can never be gained by legislative enactment or by judicial decree, any more than education, or knowledge, or the ability to lead can be similarly bestowed. It should not be forgotten that in the United States there is no such thing as social supremacy. There is but one standard, and the qualification of the individual, class, or sometimes race, is determined by the success or the failure to attain that standard. There is, then, a standard of social equality, but its level was long since fixed, and it is the fond hope of every well-thinking person that it may be automatically retained. This invisible, this all but intangible standard, is greater than the nation, because it is the foundation of the nation. It has been thoughtlessly referred to in recent years as "Americanism," but it is more than that. It is fundamental, and perhaps it is American because of that fact. Fundamentals cannot be created or altered by legislative enactment, or enlarged or circumscribed by judicial decree. In other words, the basis of government, whether that basis be defined by constitutional edict or written only in human consciousness, cannot be changed, nor can its clear meaning be perverted

Few of the ambitious of any class, or race, or creed have had the temerity to demand, as a matter of right, that they be admitted into what they at once denounce as an exclusive and laud as a benign and inoffensive aristocracy, embracing within itself, apparently, all the traditional evils of autocracy and the commendable virtues of democracy. At the moment, unmistakably as a result of President Harding's speech at Birmingham, Alabama, in which it was sought to deal considerately and moderately with the racial problem, an immoderate and somewhat extravagant demand has been made in behalf of those Negroes in the United States who are affiliated with what is called the People's Educational Forum. Denouncing the action of an organization of Negroes known as the Negro Improvement Association in indorsing the President's declaration that the Negro should seek industrial equality, but that the time has not come for him to claim full social equality, the dissenting Negro organization asserts that "the growth and stability of any social organism are in direct proportion to the unrestricted and harmonious intercourse of its component members." It declares dogmatic the President's announcement that there exist "fundamental, eternal, and inescapable differences between the races." and insists that no such differences exist, and that "no race can have an array of aspirations all its own." These ambitious dissenters seem to forget that the President, in the same speech, opened wide the doors of the schools and colleges to the Negroes, and that he urged the fullest political as well as industrial equality for the members of the race. It is indeed vain to prate of curtailed liberty and of a studied denial of individual, or even of race freedom, in such circumstances. The door of hope is not closed upon the black man. He has been brought out of abject slavery by the very social and political processes which the dissatisfied agitators are now condemning. They should be thoughtful enough to realize that they cannot reasonably claim that which does not exist, either for themselves or for those of any race or color who have not, by some refining and regenerative process, attained that desired level, or that hoped-for equality. The problem of no race or class can be solved except as it is solved individually.

Doles

THE outcry which has recently been made in the British press against what is called the policy of "doles" has been shorn of much effectiveness by making the connotation of the word too wide. For the term "doles" is made to cover all forms of social service from poor law relief to education. The increase of expenditure in this direction has been enormous during recent years. A return issued, some time ago, by the Treasury, giving particulars of expenditure on "some of the principal forms of public social services in the community," showed that, during the last thirty years, the outlay has increased tenfold. In the year 1891 the total expenditure of this character, which then included education and poor relief, amounted for the whole of the United Kingdom to about £25,000,000. By 1911 this total had grown to nearly £70,000,000, whilst, last year, the total expenditure had reached a figure no less than £258,000,000.

Now it cannot be doubted that some of the expenditures incurred under the head of community service are of very doubtful value, if not positively harmful. The Public Health Service, for example, may, and is made to, cover a multitude of doubtful activities. When, however, it comes to such questions as education and housing, objections raised to expenditure on a liberal scale can only arise from a very shortsighted view of the matter. In the case of education, for instance, there is no gainsaying the fact that modern industry, to take no higher view of the matter, demands a constant supply of trained and efficient workers. There is, moreover, an ever-increasing demand for technically trained men and women, all of which calls for a national system of education ever increasing in efficiency.

The situation, however, is entirely different when attention is turned to the policy of paying doles to the unemployed. That such a policy is a quick way to temporary relief cannot be doubted, but the outcome of the system in Great Britain and elsewhere is already such as to evoke the strongest condemnation from those who have made any study of the matter. In many instances the policy has operated to produce and encourage idleness. There are cases on record where it has been shown that it actually pays a man to refuse part-time employment, because the money which he draws from the state and from his union amounts to more than he would receive if he were thus partially employed. Perhaps the strongest condemnation of the system comes from the Labor Party itself. Thus, one well-known Labor leader recently insisted that unemployment doles and poor law relief could not deal effectively with unemployment. "They are," he said, "not even palliatives. They aggravate the evil. They withdraw funds which ought to be employed in production. The solution of the unemployed problem is work, not doles. It would be better to pay unemployed cotton operatives to help to build houses than to keep them idle, and pay them doles." The justice of such a summing up cannot be doubted.

Thanksgiving Day, 1621

ALTHOUGH the details that have been preserved through the centuries regarding the early days of the Pilgrim Colony at Plymouth are all too scanty, those familiar with this part of New England find it strangely easy to fill in the gaps in the story and the blank places in the picture. As far as the record of men and nations is concerned, the world has changed here as elsewhere, past all recognition, in 300 years, but as far as hill and valley, island and bay, summer and winter are concerned, little or not at all. So as it comes round to Thanksgiving Day, 1921, it is easy enough, through a word let fall by Bradford in his diary or Winslow in letters, to reconstruct the surroundings of the first Thanksgiving Day, 300 years ago. The last leaves swept from the trees, the first flurry of snow maybe whitening the fields turned up for the winter, the ducks winging their way from water to water high up in the sky, and the silence of winter settling down over the land: such is the scene today, and such, no doubt, was the scene in 1621. Only, instead of the old and new Plymouth of today, there were just "seven dwelling houses" on Leyden street, sending up their blue smoke into the blue sky, and four public buildings, one for worship and town meetings, and the others barns and depots.

On the whole, the summer just past had been prosperous. The picture as Bradford draws it in his diary is one of increasing plenty. "All the somer there was no wante." The colonists had had their troubles and their difficulties, it is true. There had been the terrible winter of 1620-21, but, with the opening of the spring, had come the ever-blessed Squanto, "spetiall instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation," and, after Squanto, the great chief Massasoit had become their friend. With the summer had come the anxious days when John Billlington was lost in the woods and captured by unfriendly Indians. But John Billington had been found, and restored to his friends, and the whole incident had resulted in a general peace-making, so that Bradford was able to record that "peace and acquaintance was pretty well established with the natives about them."

The outlook was, indeed, in every way encouraging. For, as Winslow explains in one of his letters, if the pease were "not worth the gathering," and the barley only "indifferent good," the wheat "did prove well: and God be praised we had a good increase in Indian corn." So, the "harvest being gotten in," the colonists decided "after a special manner to rejoice together." Certain of their number went out into the woods to secure provision for a feast, and returned with a goodly store. Then an invitation was sent to Massasoit to take part in the festival, and, on the day appointed, he came along with some ninety of his men. The guests remained three days, during which they made liberal contribution to the general table. "The motley company," says Goodwin, "indulged in a round of amusements, and the colonists entertained their visitors with military tactics and evolutions. Without doubt, religious services opened each day; for the Pilgrims were cheerful Christians, who carried religion into all their affairs." Thus was inaugurated the great festival of Thanksgiving. For two centuries, it was generally observed only in the eastern states; but for over 100 years now, it has been truly national, "its annual return finding welcome along the Lake Shore and the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Editorial Notes

ONE of the good ideas with which Will Hayes, Postmaster-General of the United States, is being credited, is that of "selling" the postal service exactly as a business man would sell his wares. There is a good deal of energy and up-to-dateness in this proposal. It sugggests progress and efficiency in the Post Office Department, somehow conveying a vision of clean corridors, alert and attentive clerks at the windows, and a general atmosphere of interest and activity in dealing with the mails. After all, perhaps there is nothing that would give better results in the handling of government business than a more unremitting application of the methods that prove wholesome and effective in the handling of private business. "Selling" the postal service is nothing more nor less than putting it in sympathetic contact with the needs of the people whom it is designed to serve. Probably nothing that could be proposed would do more to eliminate lethargy and produce good results, and the Post Office Department is not the only one under government direction that could be benefited by the application of some such idea.

CENTRAL EUROPE may well give forth a sigh of relief now that Charles, former Emperor of Austria, has been safely consigned to the island of Madeira. His exploits have done anything but inspire confidence. His persistence in trying to restore the throne of Hungary merely started the marshaling of troops in the nations that belt the disintegrated central empire and sent the call to arms ringing through the land. So menacing had his presence become that one country after another refused to shelter him, Spain, Italy and Switzerland leaving no doubt about their attitude. He goes to a much more pleasant residence than Napoleon had in St. Helena and to a more attractive resort than the bare island of Ascension, where it was once proposed he should go. In Madeira he will find opportunities aplenty to do some useful work, for if his inclination be not that of a blacksmith, like one royal exile, or a sawyer, like another, he will have the pruning-hook or hoe to turn to in the island of orchards and gardens.

THE notorious Undershaft of the Shaw play, now one comes to think of it, was an enormously rich man. But was Mr. Shaw right or wrong in depicting him as a Crœsus? Listen, for instance, to Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, the head of the great powder works in America, as he descants on the financial risks run by munition makers. Has he not made the flat statement that "no munitions concern can live by war alone," and that "few munition makers gained much financially from their operations during the war"? Mr. Schwab, too, is not wasting any regrets upon the prospective hard times for munitions firms. He and his associates, he declares, would gladly stand the loss if all the munitions machinery were dumped into the sea. It is, however, an interesting fact that it took the Washington Conference to bring out these confessions.

THE literary standard for fiction is declining, says a pessimistic writer in The British Quarterly Review. He has an acid test; he looks back to the books which have been published since 1913, the year before the war, and asks how many of the writers who were then accepted and recognized are achieving work of a quality equal to their earliest best. Much of the cause of the decline he traces to the indifferent criticism of books and the emphasis of the commercial side of newspapers and magazines. Let there be a restored standard, by all means. The public needs a real "guide, cicerone and friend," in view of the immense amount of current literary output. It needs, in short, some means of separating the literary lumber of the book trade from the work which is really deserving of critical appreciation. At present too much time is squandered on the unworthy.